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# Irish . . .

## Composition

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AIDS  
TO  
Irish Composition.

BY THE  
**CHRISTIAN BROTHERS.**

Fifth Edition.



Dublin :  
M. H. GILL AND SON, Ltd.

1910

GENERAL



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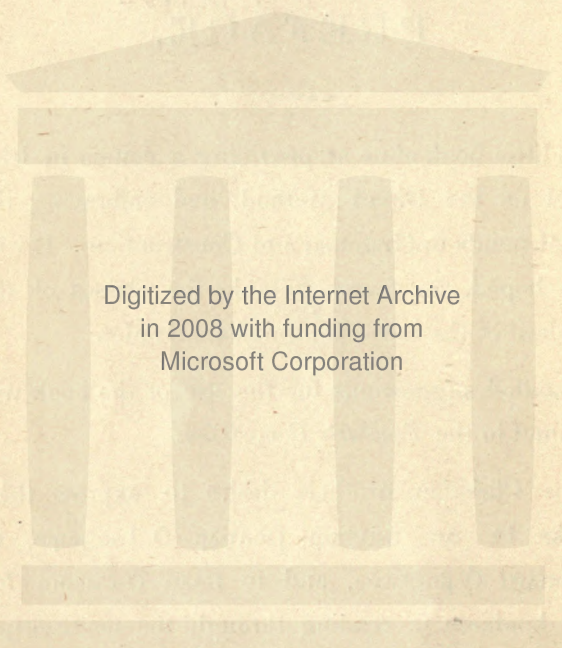
## PREFACE.



THIS little book aims at providing a course in Irish based on the Direct Method, and embracing the salient points in Grammar and Construction. It will, it is hoped, be found suitable for classes of the standard of the lower Intermediate Grades.

Detailed suggestions for the use of the book will be found in the *Teacher's Companion*.

The Christian Brothers desire to express their thanks to An t-Acair Peardar Ó Laoigáine, to Diarmuid Ó Foghlúda, and to Seán Ó Caáin for their kindness in reading through the manuscript, and for many valuable suggestions.



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# Aids to Irish Composition.

## CEACHT A h-AON.

I. 1. An peann, an ríol, an clár, an borb, an falla, an páiréar, an borca, an doim. 2. Tá an borb mór. 3. Tá an clár dub. 4. Tá an borca beag. 5. Tá an doim árd. 6. Tá an páiréar bán. 7. Tá an ríol beag. 8. Tá an doim dearg. 9. Tá an falla árd. 10. Tá an peann beag.

II. CEISTEANNA: 1. Cad tá mór? beag? dub? bán? dearg? árd?

III. COMRÁD: Cuirtear páiréar bán, clár dub, borca beag, ríol, or comair na ríoláirí 7 cuirtear ceirteanna oirca mar iad ro tuar i ríol na ríoláirí.

IV. GRAMMAR.\*—§ 547. In Irish the verb precedes its subject—as, tá an borb mór, *the table is big*.

V. Translate into Irish:—

1. The stool is high. 2. The wall is white. 3. The box is large. 4. The table is red. 5. The door is black. 6. The pen is small. 7. The wall is big. 8. The board is black. 9. The door is small. 10. The box is black.

## CEACHT A DÓ.

I. 1. Táim ós. 2. Táim beag. 3. Tá ré árd. 4. Táim ós. 5. Tá ríol láidir. 6. Táim ríol beag. 7. Táim in an reomra. 8. Táim in an reomra leir. 9. Táim in an reomra. 10. Tá an peann in an mál. 11. Táim ríol ar ríol.

\* For Grammar reference see “First Irish Grammar,” by the Christian Brothers.

† Tá ríol may also be used.

II. CEISTEANNA 7 COMRÁD: 1. Cé tá ós (beas, láir?)?

2. Cé tá iní an reompa (an rcoil)?

3. Cad tá iní an mála?

III. GRAMMAR.—§ 318. Present tense—táim, &c.

IV. Translate into Irish:—

A. We are. You are. They are. He is. I am.

B. 1. I am strong. 2. They are white. 3. We are young. 4. You are at the door. 5. They are at school. 6. You are in the room. 7. You (pl.) are at school. 8. They are in the room. 9. I am tall. 10. He is small. 11. The box is in the room. 12. The man is at the door.

## CEACHT A Trí.

I. 1. An maidin go moé buaileann tuine ar an doras. 2. Dúirígeann Seagán 7 éirígeann ré. 3. Téirgeann ré ríor. 4. Iteann ré an breicféarta. 5. Cuirpeann ré an leabhar agus an peann iní an mála. 6. Beirpeann ré ar an mála, 7 imčígeann ré ar rcoil. 7. Iní an tráchnóna filleann ré abaithe. 8. Iteann ré an tinnéar agus impeann ré go h-ordóe.

II. CEISTEANNA: 1. Cé buaileann ar an doras? éirígeann? imčígeann ar rcoil? impeann? cuirpeann an leabhar iní an mála?

2. Cad iteann Seagán? Cad a cuirpeann ré iní an mála? Cad a beirpeann ré annsan? Cad a beirpeann ré iní an tráchnóna?

3. Cadáim éirígeann Seagán? a téirgeann ré ar rcoil? filleann ré abaithe? impeann ré?

4. Cad téirgeann Seagán? scuirpeann ré an peann?

III. COMRÁD. 1. Cad itim (iteann tú, 7pl.) ar maidin? iní an tráchnóna?

2. Cad a beirim (beirpeann tú, 7pl.) ar maidin? iní an tráchnóna?

3. Caeāin éirigim (éirigeann tu, 7pl.)? iméigim  
ar rcoil? fillim abaitle? itim an tinnéar?

IV. GRAMMAR.\*—§ 262. Present tense of buaitim.

§ 548. Transitive verbs govern the accusative case.  
The usual order of words is :—Verb, Subject, Object ;  
cuipeann ré an leabhar inr an mála, he puts the book  
in the bag.

V. Translate into Irish :—

A. He puts, we put, they eat, you† awake, he goes,  
I rise, we strike, (people)‡ eat, you return, they go,  
we play, (people) put, you go, I awake.

B. 1. I rise early in the morning. 2. You put the  
pen in the bag. 3. They take (=eat) breakfast in the  
morning. 4. We return home in the evening. 5. They  
go to school. 6. We awake early in the morning.  
7. They knock at the door. 8. They take dinner in  
the evening. 9. We play till evening. 10. I take the  
bag. 11. You go to school early in the morning.  
12. They take the book and go down.

## CEAĆT A CEAĆAIR.

I. 1. Buaitheann an clog ar maroin go moć.  
2. Éirigeann an bean. 3. Iméigeann rí go rí an  
éirtin. 4. Orclann rí an doiar 7 téigeann rí irtead.  
5. Dúnann rí an doiar 7 orclann rí an fuinneog.  
6. Cuipeann rí an móin ar an teinteán 7 aduigeann  
rí an teine. 7. Uíonann rí an copcán le h-uirce 7  
cuipeann rí ar an teine é. 8. Scuabann rí an éirtin.

\* The rules given under the heading "Grammar" are intended  
merely to summarise the principal points in the lessons, and are  
not necessarily exhaustive.

† In all cases in which *you* occurs in exercises marked A, give  
both 2nd singular and 2nd plural in Irish. In the other exercises  
use the *singular* in Irish, unless the sense requires the plural.

‡ (People) is used to denote the *autonomous form* of the verb.



9. Téigeann sí amach go dtí an páirc 7 crúðann sí an bó. 10. Tugann sí an bainne irteach. 11. Fíuánn an corcán riar i bfead 7 ullmhuigeann an bean an bpreicfeárta.

II. CEISTEANNA: 1. Cé éirígeann? rcuabann an éirtin? crúðann an bó? imtígeann go dtí an páirc?

2. Cad oíclann an bean? Cad a dúnann sí? cuirpeann sí ar an tinnéad? ar an teine? crúðann sí? líonann sí? ullmhuigeann sí? tugann sí irteach?

3. Cadáin a buaileann an clog? éirígeann an bean?

4. Cá gcuirpeann an bean an móin? an corcán? 7rl.

5. Cad a dteineann an bean? an clog? an corcán?

III. COMHRÁD: 1. Cadáin ítim (íteann tú, sé, 7rl.) an bpreicfeárta? an tinnéar?

2. Cadáin ullmhuigtear an bpreicfeárta? an tinnéar?

3. Cadáin aduigtear teine? cruútar bó? rcuabtar an tís?

IV. Aitíurtear nó rcrúótar an ceacht iní gac peaprain de'n dá uimhir.

V. Cuirtear an t-alc roim na roclaidí seo: Bean, leabhar, páirc, peann, tinnéar, bó, bainne, corcán, móin, fuinneos, doirar, éirtin.

VI. GRAMMAR.—§ 262. Present tense of molaim.

§ 41. There are only *two genders* in Irish—the masculine and the feminine.

§ 21 (b). The article aspirates *feminine nouns* in the *nominative and accusative singular*: an bó, an bean.

§ 535. The accusative *pronoun* usually comes last in the sentence or clause to which it belongs: cuirpeann sí ar an teine é.

## VII. Translate into Irish :—

A. 1. We shut, you fill. 2. They bring, it boils. 3. (People) go, we play. 4. They fill, (people) shut. 5. We prepare, I open. 6. They milk, we kindle. 7. I put, she strikes. 8. They go. 9. The woman, the cow. 10. The hearth, the window. 11. The door, the turf. 12. The milk, the breakfast. 13. The pin, the night.

B. 1. I put the pot on the fire. 2. They rise early in the morning. 3. The pot boils. 4. You light the fire in the morning. 5. We open the door and come in. 6. They shut the window. 7. I fill the pot with water. 8. She sweeps the house. 9. We put the turf on the fire. 10. The woman goes to the house. 11. They prepare the breakfast. 12. I put the turf into the house. 13. John goes to the field in the morning. 14. They bring the milk into the kitchen. 15. The woman milks the cow in the morning. 16. The clock strikes. 17. We put the turf on the hearth. 18. They bring the cow to the field.

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## CEACHT A CÚIS.

I. 1. Tá áirt ag tuit ar rcoil anoir. 2. Tá gádar i n-éinfeacht leir. 3. Tá áirt ós 7 tá ré beas. 4. Tá an gádar mór. 5. Téigeannt áirt ar rcoil gac lá 7 bíonn an gádar i n-éinfeacht leir. 6. Téigeannt áirt irthead inr an rcoil, áct imtígéann an gádar ábailé arír. 7. Bíonn áirt ag léigéam, 7 ag rcpíobad 7 ag foğluim ar rcoil. 8. Inr an tráctnóna tagann ré amac ar an rcoil 7 bíonn an gádar ag feiteam leir 7 mteir ríad araon-ábailé.

II. CEISTEANNA: 1. Cé tá ós? beas? ag tuit ar rcoil? Cé bíonn ag léigéam? ag foğluim? Cé mteann ábailé?

2. Cao tá mór? Cao a bíonn ag feiteam le n-áirt?

3. Cađain a bionn Art ar rcoil? ċađánn ré amac ar an rcoil?

4. Cá bfuil Art ađ oul? Cá mbionn ré đac lá? Cá mbionn an đađar?

5. Cao a đeineann Art? an đađar?

III. COMHĀD: 1. Cé tá óđ? beađ? mói annpó? Cao tá mói? beađ?

2. Cá mbim (mbionn tú, ģil.) đac lá? Cá mbim (ģil.) ađ oul ar maidin? ģil.

3. Cađain a bim (a bionn tú, ģil.) ađ oul ar rcoil? ađaite?

4. Cé tá i n-éinđeacđ uim? leacđ? ģil.

IV. Aiđirđtear nó rđrđobđar an ceacđ ro imđ đac rđarđain đe'n đá uimđ.

V. Cuirđear an t-aic roim na roclaiđ reo: đađar, páirc, bean, bainne, corcán, fuinneos, dođar, rđól.

VI. GRAMMAR.—§ 318. Present and habitual present of tá; § 216. compounds of ĩe

The Irish equivalent of the English *present participle* consists of two words—ađ and a *verbal noun*: ađ oul, *going*.

ađ is not used for *rest* or *state*.

VII. Translate into Irish:—

A. 1. You are, he is going. 2. You are (H),\* I am, (people) are (H). 3. I am going, I go. 4. I am (H) going, we are learning. 5. (People) are writing (H), he is reading (H). 6. We are going, they are waiting. 7. You are writing (H).

B. 1. The dog is going to the house. 2. John is small. 3. The dog is young. 4. Art is (H) with John every day. 5. Art goes to school early every morning. 6. The house is big. 7. The woman is (H) reading every

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\* When (H) is printed after a verb, use the Habitual Tense.



evening. 8. I am (H) waiting for him. 9. Art is young. 10. We put the cow in the house every evening. 11. The woman prepares the dinner. 12. They put the pot on the fire. 13. She is reading in the house, and you are waiting for her. 14. John rises early every morning. 15. The woman is in the house now. 16. John goes home and then plays till night.

## CEAĆT A SÉ.

I. 1. Tá rtól ip cátaoir ip borro inr an rcoit. 2. Tá borca ar an mborro. 3. Tá an cáile inr an mborca. 4. Ní fuit (níl) an rtól ar an mborro aćt tá ré fé'n mborro. 5. Tá an cátaoir ar an uplár. 6. Ní fuit an clár dub ar an uplár, tá ré ar an bfalla. 7. Tá an rcoit áro 7 fada 7 leatán : tá rí mór. 8. Ní fuit (níl) an borca áro ná fada ná leatán. Tá ré íreal 7 geairro 7 caol : tá ré beag. 9. An bfuil an rtól áro ? Níl, tá ré íreal. 10. Ná fuit (nac bfuil) an fuinneog áro ? Tá. 11. An bfuil rí leatán ? Níl. Tá rí caol.

II. CEISTEANNA : 1. An bfuil (ná fuit) an cátaoir (rtól, clár, borro, cáile, leabair) mór ? beag ? áro ? leatán ? geairro ? caol ?

2. An bfuil (ná fuit) an cátaoir (rhl.) ar an uplár ? ar an bfalla ? inr an mborca ? fé'n mborro ? inr an rcoit ?

3. Cao tá mór ? beag ? leatán ? caol ? rhl.

4. Cao tá ar an uplár ? ar an bfalla ? rhl.

5. Cá bfuil an cáile ? an cátaoir ? an rtól ? rhl.

III. COMRÁD : [Cuirtear leabair (cáile, rhl.) ar rtól (i mborca) 7 cuirtear ceirteanna mar iad ro tuar].

IV. Scríobtar an t-alc poim na foclaib reo : Cátaoir, falla, rtól, cáile, borro, fuinneog, bean, páirc, borca.

V. GRAMMAR.—§ 318. fuitim, &c. §§ 22–25, Eclipsis.

The *simple prepositions followed by the article eclipse* the initials of singular nouns :  $\alpha\pi$  *an mbo* $\rho\tau\omicron$ .

The *Personal Pronouns* agree with the nouns for which they stand, in *number* and *person*, and generally in *gender* (§ 528).

The *Dependent Form* of an irregular verb is the form that must be used after the following particles :—*ní*, *not* ; *an*, *whether ?* ; *ná* or *naċ*, *that not, whether not* ; *so*, *that* ; *cá*, *where ?* ; *mapa* (*muna*), *unless* ; *oá*, *if* ; and the *relative in the genitive or dative case* or meaning “*all that*.”

All these particles *eclipse*, except *ní* which *aspirates*, and *ná*, which *does not affect* the following consonant.

In Irish there are no fixed words for “*yes*” and “*no*.” As a general rule “*yes*” or “*no*” is translated by using the same verb and tense as has been employed in the question. The subject of the verb used in the reply need not be expressed, but the synthetic forms of the verbs *may* be used.

*Raib ré ann ? ní raib. (Üi.) Was he there ?*  
*No. (Yes.) Üfaca ré an tís ? ní faca. Did he see*  
*the house ? No. Üfuit Seagán bpeoite ? Tá. Is*  
*John sick ? He is, or Yes.*

When “*neither . . . nor*” occurs in an English sentence use *ní* before the verb in Irish—*e.g., The stool is neither high nor broad. ní fuit an ríol áro ná leatán.*

VI. Translate into Irish\* :—

A. 1. I am, I am not. 2. We are not, (people) are

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\* Translation into Irish, if taken at all on a first reading, should be restricted to the exercises marked A, especially in the later lessons.

not. 3. They are not waiting. 4. We are going; you are not learning. 5. They are not reading. 6. Are you going? Yes. 7. Are not we going? No. 8. Are not (people) reading? Yes. 9. In the box, on the floor. 10. Under the chair, on the table. 11. In the school, under the table. 12. On the stool, in the house.

B. 1. The book is on the table. 2. Is the box on the floor? 3. No, it is on the chair. 4. The chalk is not in the box, it is under the table. 5. The house is high and broad. 6. Is the school high? 7. No, it is low. 8. The dog is big. 9. Is not the window high? 10. It is neither high nor broad. 11. Is the table high? It is. 12. John is neither small nor young. 13. We are (H) going to school every morning. 14. They put the cow in the house every evening. 15. I take the bag and go to school early every morning. 16. The box is short and narrow. 17. The table is neither high nor broad. 18. Is not the chair high?

## CEAĆT A SEAĆT.

I. 1. Tá mílteáin ó doo áct níl don aipeádo aige. 2. Tá aipeádo ag airt. 3. Iarrann doo pinginn ar airt 7 tugann ré dó í. 4. Imtígeann doo go dtí an riopa 7 buaileann ré irteaó. 5. "Cao tá uait?" ar an bean. 6. "Tá mílteáin uaim," arsa doo. 7. "Bfuil don aipeádo agat?" ar an bean. 8. "Tá pinginn im póca agam,"\* arsa doo. 9. "Tá go maíó," ar an bean. 10. Tugann ré an pinginn dí 7 geibeann ré na mílteáin uaithe. 11. Tá ré páirta anoir, mar tá na mílteáin aige.

II. CEISTEANNA: 1. Cao tá ag airt? ó doo? ag doo?

2. Cé aige go bfuil an t-aipeádo? na mílteáin?

\* Note the order of the words in this and similar sentences.



3. Cé air go n-iarrann doó an pínginn? na mílteáin?

4. Cad a baineann air? an bean? doó?

III. COINNÁD [Tuisttar leabhar, peann, ghl., do dhúine de rna rcoláirib]: 1. Cad tá agat? agam? ag Seagán? ag Tomár? ghl.

2. Cé aise go bhfuil an peann? an leabhar? an borca? an éile?

3. An bhfuil (ná fuil) leabhar (peann, ghl.) agam? agat? ag Tomár?

[Túisttar a peann, a leabhar, ghl., ó dhúine de rna rcoláirib.]

5. Cad tá uait? ó Tomár? ó air? ghl.

6. Cé uair go bhfuil an peann? an leabhar? ghl.

7. An bhfuil (ná fuil) peann (leabhar, ghl.) uaim? uait? ghl.

IV. GRAMMAR.—There is no verb “to have” in Irish. Its place is supplied by the verb *tá* followed by the preposition *ag*. The object of the verb “have” in English becomes the subject of the verb *tá* in Irish—e.g., *John has a book.* *Tá leabhar ag Seagán.* *James had not the horse.* *Ní raib an capall ag Séamar.* *I had the pen.* *Bí an peann agam.*

The English verb “want” is translated by the verb *tá* followed by the preposition *ó*—e.g., *Does John want a book?* *Bhí leabhar ó Seagán?* *I did not want the horse.* *Ní raib an capall uaim.*

§ 216. Compounds of *ag* and of *ó*.

V. Translate into Irish:—

A. 1. I have a book. 2. He has (H) a book. 3. They want a box. 4. We have money. 5. You have sweets. 6. They have not a penny. 7. I do not want the book. 8. We have not a dog. 9. They have not the cow.

10. Have you the book? Yes. 11. Has he not the milk? No. 12. They do not want the turf. 13. Do you not want the pen? 14. We do not want the bag. 15. I have (H) the chair and he has (H) the stool.

B. 1. What does he want? 2. He goes into the shop and asks the sweets of Art. 3. He has a pen in the bag. 4. I ask John for a chair and he gives it to me. 5. They get the sweets from me and they are satisfied. 6. They go to the shop and ask the sweets of Tom. 7. I do not want the book. 8. Does she want the chair? 9. In the morning I ask Hugh for the book. 10. "What do they want?" says the woman. 11. They return home in the evening. 12. I light the fire. 13. He puts the dog into the house. 14. I am (H) going to school, and Hugh is (H) along with me. 15. The box is not on the table, it is on the chair. 16. They put the chalk in the box. 17. Have you a penny? 18. I want the chair.

## CEACÉT A HOCÉT.

I. 1. Tá tábóg doirta, las anoir, ac nuair a bí ré ós, bí ré láirip. 2. D'éirigeaó ré ar a cúis a élos sac maidean inr an raíraó 7 do téigeaó ré as rnáim inr an loó. 3. Annran éasaó ré abailé aríp 7 d'iteaó ré a breicreáirta. 4. Téigeaó ré amac annran go dtí an páirc 7 bíoó ré as obair go (dtí an) meadon lae. 5. Do rtaoáó ré de'n obair annran, fuirdeaó ré ríor 7 d'iteaó ré an t-arán do bíoó 'na póca aige. 6. Carrai(n)geaó ré a píopa amac, do líonaó an píopa le tobac 7 d'ólaó ré é. 7. I gceann veic nóimeataí nó mar rin d'éirigeaó ré. 8. Do téigeaó ré go dtí an tobair, 7 d'ólaó ré an t-uirce. 9. Annran d'filleaó ré go dtí an páirc 7 éipomaó ré ar an obair aríp.

II. CEISTEANNA: 1. Cé tá doirta? Las? Cé bí láirip? ós? Cé téigeaó as rnáim? 7rl.

2. Cáo a ó\*ítead Tadó? Cáo a ó\*ólad ré?  
Cáo a óeinead ré ar maidin go moch? go (ótfi an)  
meádon lae? um meádon lae?

3. Cačain a bí Tadó lárdir? ó\*éirigead ré?  
bíó ré as rnáim? as obair? ó\*ólad ré a píopa?  
éromad ré ar an obair arís?

4. Cá ótéigead ré as rnáim? as obair? as ól?

5. (An) bfuil (Ná fuil) Tadó ós? doirca? 7rl.

III. COMRÁD: 1. Cé tá ós (doirca, laš, láidir,  
7rl.) annro?

2. An bfuilim (7rl.) ós (doirca, laš, 7rl.)?

3. Cačain a ó'éirigead (7rl.) nuair bí tú (7rl.) ós?

4. Cá ótéigead (7rl.) as rnáim? as obair? 7rl.  
inr an rámrad? inr an earrad, 7rl.

IV. Aitpirtear no rcpioótar an ceacó inr šac  
pearraim óe'n dá umír.

V. GRAMMAR.—§ 261. Imperfect tense of buailim,  
molaim.

§ 318. Imperfect tense of táim.

The *article* prefixes *τ* to *masculine* nouns beginning with a vowel in the *nominative* and *accusative singular*; an τ-árán, the bread.

The particle *α* is prefixed to a *number not followed by a noun*; α cúš, five.

The *imperfect tense* as well as the *past* and *conditional* are preceded by the particle *óo*, when no other particle precedes. This particle may be omitted, unless the initial letter of the verb is *inaspirable*.

The above tenses always have the *initial aspirated*, unless they are preceded by a particle requiring the dependent form, § 26 (e).

\* This *ó* may or may not be aspirated. It is usually aspirated in the spoken language of Munster.



§ 27. Particles which eclipse prefix *n* to vowels, unless the particles themselves end in *n*.

The *possessive adjectives* *mo, my* ; *do, thy, your (sing.)* ,  
*Δ, his, cause aspiration* : *Δ πίοπα, his pipe*.

## VI. Translate into Irish :—

A. 1. You used be. 2. They used go. 3. We used to fill. 4. I used to drink. 5. (People) used be. 6. She used cease work. 7. We used rise. 8. They (generally) came. 9. They used be working. 10. (People) used return. 11. We used to strike. 12. You used prepare. 13. His pen, my book, her horse, my stool, her pen.

B. 1. We used get up early in the morning. 2. Tadhg used have a pipe. 3. They used go to the well and (used to) drink the water. 4. We are (H) at work till mid-day. 5. You were weak, but you are strong now. 6. They used be swimming in the lake. 7. I rise every morning at five o'clock. 8. The bread is on the table. 9. They are (H) at work till mid-day. 10. She used light the fire at seven o'clock every morning. 11. We go to swim in the lake every day. 12. After ten minutes we (generally) rose and resumed work. 13. They used put the butter on the bread. 14. You used be writing every day. 15. Art used go to school at ten o'clock every morning. 16. She used be weak when she was young, but she is strong now. 17. The father comes home every evening, sits down and smokes his pipe. 18. I cease work at ten o'clock.

## CEACHT A NAOI.

I. 1. Tá Seagán 7 Peadar 7 Brian 'na gcomnuirde iní an t-uisge úd tál. 2. Táir ríad anoir fé'n gspann iní an bpáirc. 3. Tá Seagán 'na fearam; tá Brian 'na fúirde ar éarraig; tá Peadar 'na luige ar an

b'éap. 4. Tá b'pian γ p'eapap ag cainnt, a'c't tá Seagán 'na t'ort. 5. Tá ré a d'eic a élog anoir. 6. Táio p'iao 'na f'uioe ó n-a p'eac't a élog. 7. Roim a p'eac't a élog bío\* p'iao 'na g'coilaó, anoir táio p'iao 'na n'úireac't. 8. B'i b'pian b'p'eioite mí ó p'oin γ b'i ré 'na l'uge. 9. Tá ré 'na f'uioe anoir, map tá ré go maic't.

II. CEISTEANNA: 1. Cé tá 'na p'eara'm? 'na f'uioe? 'na l'uge, γpl.

2. Ca'tain a bío p'iao 'na f'uioe? 'na l'uge? 'na g'coilaó?

3. Cá b'fuit b'pian 'na c'omnuioe? 'na f'uioe? p'eapap 'na l'uge?

4. B'fuit b'pian 'na f'uioe? An mbíonn Seagán 'na f'uioe p'oin a c'ús a élog ap maioin? γpl.

III. COMRÁÓ [cuirteap daoine áirig'ce de p'na p'coláirib 'na p'eara'm, 'na f'uioe, γpl.]: 1. Cé tá na p'eara'm? 'na f'uioe? 'na n'úireac't? 'na t'ort?

2. B'fuit tú io c'olaó? io n'úireac't? io f'uioe? γpl.

3. Cá b'fuit tú io p'eara'm? io f'uioe? io c'omnuioe?†

4. An mbíonn tú (mbím, γpl.), io c'olaó? (io n'úireac't? io l'uge? io p'eara'm, io t'ort) in'p an oio'ce? (ap maioin? in'p an t'pá'ct'óna?)

IV. GRAMMAR.—The *possessive adjectives plural*—á, *our*, b'ap, *your*, a, *their*, cause *eclipsis*; á, mbó, *our cow*.

The possessive adjectives combine with the preposition *in*, as follows:—

im, in my.

'náp, in our.

io, in thy.

'nb'ap, in your.

'na, in his, in her.

'na, in their.

\* Or bíonn p'iao.

† C'usap ainm na ca't'iac nó an baile map p'p'eag'ia.

These compounds have the same influence as regards aspiration and eclipsis as the simple possessive adjectives.

When the English present participles, *standing, sitting, lying, sleeping, &c.*, express *rest*, they are translated by *1 + possessive adjective + verbal noun*; τὰ ρέ 'na cōtlatō, *he is asleep*; τὰ μίο 'nāp nouíρεαcτ, *we are awake*.

When "up" means "out of bed" use ριυόε as above. τὰ ρέ 'na ριυόε, *he is up*.

#### V. Translate into Irish:—

A. 1. Her cow, his cow, their cow. 2. Her house, their father, his father. 3. His coat, your horse, my bag. 4. Our cow, his mother. 5. I am standing. 6. He is sitting. 7. They are lying. 8. She is awake. 9. They are asleep. 10. They are living (= dwelling). 11. We are sitting. 12. You are standing. 13. We are awake. 14. They are asleep. 15. They are "up." 16. Are you asleep? 17. Used he not to be lying? 18. They are not standing. 19. Is he not asleep? 20. They used to be awake.

B. 1. He is awake since five o'clock. 2. She used to be living in that (= yon) house. 3. He was ill a month ago. 4. Are they (H) up at seven o'clock? 5. They are sitting in the field under the tree. 6. Are you (H) awake at five o'clock? 7. It is seven o'clock now and they are not up. 8. They are (H) talking but we are silent. 9. John was ill a month ago, but he is well now. 10. She was sitting on the chair. 11. They are not standing on the box. 12. We go to the field and play till (the) evening. 13. She is up early every morning. 14. They return home every evening. 15. We take our breakfast at eight o'clock and then go to school. 16. He is waiting for me every evening and we go home together.



## CEAÓT A DÍEÍ.

1. 1. Tá an borcea ro beag. 2. Tá an borcea ran mór. 3. Tá an fúinneog úr áit. 4. Tá an doras ro leathan. 5. Tá an borta ran dubh. 6. Tá an cáilc reo bán. 7. Tá an cáilc rin dearg. 8. Tá an cáilc úr íreall. 9. Tá an borcea beag ar an mborta. 10. Tá an cáilc mór ar an uirlár. 11. Tá an ról áit fé'n mborta. 12. Tá an cáilc bán in ar an mborcea ro. 13. Tá an cáilc dearg in ar an mborcea úr. 14. Tá an trlat fáda ar an gcailc. 15. Tá an peann gearr in ar an mborcea ro. 16. Tá an trlinn beag ar an ról áit úr.

II. CEISTEANNA: 1. Bfuil an borcea ro mór? an fúinneog úr áit? an borcea ran beag? an doras ro leathan? an cáilc reo bán? an cáilc rin dearg?

2. Cá bfuil an borcea beag? an cáilc mór? an ról áit? an cáilc bán? an cáilc dearg? an trlat fáda? an trlinn beag?

3. Cao tá ar an mborta? ar an uirlár? fé'n mborta? in ar an mborcea ro? in ar an mborcea úr? ar an gcailc?

III. COMHÁD [Cuirtear dá borcea, cáilc bán 7 cáilc dearg, trl., or comhair na róláir 7 ceirtigear iad 'na ttaobh].

IV. GRAMMAR.—The adjective *follows* the noun it qualifies; an ról áit, *the high stool*.

When an adjective *follows* the noun it qualifies, it agrees with it in *gender, number and case*. But when predicated of the noun by a verb it *does not agree*: an cáilc bán: tá an cáilc bán.

An adjective is *aspirated* when it agrees with a *fem.* noun in the *nom.* and *acc. sing.*: an cáilc mór.

The *demonstrative adjectives* are: ro, reo, *this*; ran,

rim, *that* ; úo, *yon* ; ro, ran are used after *broad* letters ;  
reo, rin after *slender* letters : an fear ran, an éalc rin.

The demonstrative adjective *follows its noun*, or the *last adjective* qualifying its noun. The *article* is always used with demonstrative adjectives\* : an éalc reo, an ríol áro úo.

After n, words beginning with r followed by a *vowel* or by t, n, r, have τ *prefixed* where other words would be *aspirated* ; an ríinn.

#### V. Translate into Irish :—

A. This box, that door, that (= yon) window, this chalk, this table, yon book, this rod, that slate, this water, that (úo) morning.

The high chair, the long table, the big woman, the red chalk, the long night, the little rock, the high tree, this large well, that long pipe, that red box, yon black turf.

B. 1. This house is high. 2. That box is large.  
3. Yon boy is small. 4. The red book is on that table.  
5. The white box is under that chair. 6. The red chalk is in yon box. 7. The white rod is under the stool.  
8. The large slate is on that chair. 9. That window is narrow. 10. The black turf is on the floor. 11. We are living in yon high house. 12. We have been (= are) "up" since seven o'clock. 13. They used to be working in the field till mid-day. 14. Do you want the money now ? 15. Was John along with you going to school ? 16. He used to fill his pipe with tobacco and smoke it. 17. We return home at seven o'clock in the evening.

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\* Except in a few cases with proper nouns : Óé luain reo éuáinn, *next Monday*; Séamur ro ááinne, *our James*.

## CEAČT A HΛON DÉΛΣ.

I. 1. D'imčig Čačg ip Dornall an řairřge amač tráčnóna, ř iao ař řámairóeačt. 2. D'éipig an řaoč. 3. Bi an řairřge ana-řarř. 4. Čuir řin řcannřač ar Čačg ip ar Dornall ř bi eařla mór orča. 5. D'ionn-tuiřeaoar an bāo ř ipčeač leo ar a noičeall. 6. řar ar řřoiręaoar an tráčg bi tuiřre mór orča. 7. Čáinig tarč orča leiř, ačt ni řaiř aon leiřęar aca air. 8. Bi imřniom mór ar a máčair mar čonnaic ři ař imčeačt iao; ačt bi áčar mór uirči nuair řilleaoar abaille ar a řeačt a člog. 9. Čuř ři biač ip řeoč řóib mar bi oęar ip tarč orča, ařur annřan čuř ři a čočlač iao. 10. Nuair a čáinig a n-ačair ipčeač, d'innř ři an řčéal oč ř čáinig řearř mór air.

II. CEISTEANNA: 1. Čao a bi ar Čačg? Dornall? an áčair? an máčair?

2. Čé air řo řaiř oęar? (řearř, eařla, áčar, tarč, imřniom).

3. Čačain a d'imčig Čačg ip Dornall amač? D'řilleaoar?

4. Čao 'na čaoč řo řaiř eařla (tuiřre, tarč) ar Čačg? imřniom (áčar) ar an máčair? řearř ar an áčair?

5. Čao a řein Čačg ip Dornall nuair éipig an řaoč? an máčair nuair a čánřaoar abaille? nuair a čáinig an t-ačair ipčeač?

III. COMRĀČ: 1. Dřuil tarč (oęar, řearř, imřniom, řřl.) orř? (orč, air, ar řéamar, ar čomar, řřl.).

2. An mbíonn eařla orč (tuiřre, oęar, řřl.) ipčeoč? (ar maiřin, um męačon-lae)?

IV. Čuirčęar an t-ač řoim na řočlaib řeo: řearř, oęar, imřniom, řlac, řčéal, bāo, máčair, biač, áčair, řeoč, tráčg, áčar, teine.



V. GRAMMAR.—§ 216. (Pronouns compounded with *ar*) ; § 261. (Past tense) ; § 318. (Past tense).

(a) All physical sensations and emotions of the mind, such as *hunger, thirst, weariness, pain, fear, joy, shame, anxiety, &c.*, are translated into Irish by saying that "*hunger (thirst, &c.) is on a person ;*" as, I am hungry. *Ṭá ocpar orm.* He was not afraid. *Ní raib eadla air.* John was ashamed. *Ói náipe ar Seagán.* Were you tired? *Raib tuipre ort?*

(b) The English phrase "*I cannot help it*" is translated by saying *níl don teigear agam air.* He could not help it. *Ní raib don teigear aige air.*

#### VI. Translate into Irish :—

A. 1. I was, he was not, they were. 2. (People) were, we were not, they reached. 3. We turned, you rose, they went. 4. We returned, she told, they put. 5. You kindled, they prepared. 6. You ceased, I ate, we pulled, you reached. 7. I am hungry. 8. They are thirsty. 9. Are you afraid? 10. She was anxious. 11. They are (H) ashamed. 12. We used to be glad. 13. Were you angry? 14. They were anxious. 15. I am thirsty. 16. They were terrified. 17. I could not help it. 18. She cannot help it.

B. 1. We went out one evening for a row (= rowing). 2. They were hungry and thirsty before they reached the house. 3. When he told me about the matter I became very angry. 4. The dog frightened Tom. 5. He was very anxious as he saw you were going out. 6. When we came home, they told us about the matter. 7. They were glad when you returned home. 8. I gave them food and drink as they were hungry and thirsty. 9. Then I put them to bed. 10. He became very much afraid when he saw you. 11. They were talking, but she was silent, as she was very anxious. 12. They

became afraid when the wind arose, and they came in as fast as they could. 13. Every morning in summer we used to go for a swim (= swimming) in the lake. 14. He was angry as he wanted that book. 15. We both went out for a row.

## CEAČT A DÓ DÉAS.

I. 1. Tá carúir ar an mbord. 2. Tá ceann iarmhínn ar an gcarúir. 3. Tá borca aómaio ar an mbord leir, 7 borca beas práir. 4. Tá rparán leačair ar an gcačair. 5. Tá glar iarmhínn ar an nborca. 6. Tá an borca i lár an uirláir. 7. Tá an borca aómaio ar an mbord i n-aice an carúir. 8. Tá an cačair ar an uirlár i n-aice an boraí. 9. Tá leabair ar an gcačair i n-aice an rparáin. 10. Tá lampa ar cročad or cionn an rtoil. 11. Tá an clog ar an bfalla or cionn an boraí.

II. CEISTEANNA: 1. Cáo tá ar an mbord? ar an nborca? ar an gcarúir? ar an gcačair?

2. Cá bfuil an carúir? an borca aómaio? an rparán leačair? an glar? an boraí? an cačair? an leabair? an lampa? an clog?

3. (An) bfuil (ná fuil) ceann iarmhínn (práir, aómaio) ar an gcarúir? rparán ar an gcačair? borca aómaio (práir, iarmhínn) ar an mbord?

III. COMRÁD [Cuirtear carúir, borcaí, 7rl., or comair na rcoláirí, 7 ceirtigheair iad 'na rtaob].

IV. GRAMMAR.—First declension § 55.

The *article aspirates masculine nouns in the genitive singular*; i n-aice an carúir.

Nouns beginning with *o, t, r* are *not* aspirated after the article. (See rule for words in *r*, CEAČT X.)

A noun used *adjectively* in English is translated by

the *genitive case*; *glar iarainn*, an *iron lock*. Such genitives are aspirated, &c., as if they were *adjectives*.

Many *phrases* equivalent to English *prepositions* take the *genitive case*; *or cionn an ríóil*.

#### V. Translate into Irish:—

A. 1. An iron lock, a wooden door. 2. A leathern box, a brass lamp. 3. An iron rod, a wooden chair. 4. A leather bag, a wooden table. 5. Over the door, near the book. 6. In the middle of the floor. 7. Near the hearth, over the pot. 8. Near the board, over the well, near the tree.

B. 1. The stool is in the middle of the floor. 2. There is a high chair near the door. 3. The lamp was hanging over the board. 4. There is a large wooden box on the floor. 5. He put the money into a leather bag. 6. The clock used to be hanging on the wall near the door. 7. There is a wooden door over the well. 8. The purse is on the chair near the book. 9. There is a large brass rod over the door. 10. The picture is hanging from (ar) the brass rod.

## CEACHT A TRÍ DÉAS.

I. 1. Tá an báir mór ar an bfeirge. 2. Tá an báir beag ar an bfeirge leir. 3. Tá na báir ar an bfeirge 7 tá na fir ionnta. 4. Tá na fir in na báir. 5. Bíonn ríad as loirg iarc ar an bfeirge gach don lá. 6. Tá an báir beag i n-aice an báir eile anoir 7 tá líon ar ríead ó'n mbáir mór go dtí an báir beag. 7. Tá ceann an lín as na\* fearaib in an mbáir mór 7 an ceann eile as na fearaib in an mbáir mbeag. 8. Tá an líon lán o'iarcuib anoir 7 tá

\* In the spoken language *aige* or *'ge* is often used for the preposition *as*. Many of the prepositions are followed in the plural by *rna* instead of *na*: Ó rna, 'ge rna (=as na), le rna, &c.



na fíir aḡ tarrac an lín irteac iní an mbáto. 9. Tá crann áir ar an mbáto mbeas 7 crann áir ar an mbáto móir. 10. Tá brait ar bair na gcraon. 11. Tá na báto aḡ teac irteac anoir 50 tó bíal an éuin, mar tá ríat lán o'iarcaib. 12. Féac! Tá an báto beas i ndiair an báto eile anoir 7 tá ríat araon i n-aice an éinn. 13. Tá ríat ar éab an éalair anoir 7 tá na fíir aḡ ceangal na tóeair de'n éarraig atá ar an gcail. 14. Anoir tá fíir na mbáto aḡ piocad na n-iarc ar an líon. 15. Tá na fíir eile aḡ cur na n-iarc iní na cipeáirib 7 aḡ cur ralaon oíca. 16. Tá ríat aḡ tabairt na gcipeáir éin na tórucaib 7 aḡ gléair na gcapall fúca. 17. Anoir tá na fíir aḡ tiomáint na gcapall 50 tó ríat na traenac.

II. CEISTEANA: 1. Cá bfuil na báto? na fíir? na crann? na brait? an líon? na héir? an éarraig? éin an lín? Cá bfuil na fíir aḡ ceangal na mbáto?

2. Cao tá aḡ na fearaib 'á éanaí iní na bátoib? leir an líon? leir na n-iarcaib? leir na capallaib?

3. Cao tá iní na bátoib? iní an líon? ar bair na gcraon? iní na cipeáirib? ar an gcail?

III. COMRAO: 1. Bfuil na biotáin (carúir, rparáin, téair, ríol) ar an mbor (scatáir, uir, na borraib, na ríolair)?

2. Cá bfuil na biotáin (carúir, ríol)?

3. An bfuil aḡ cur an biotáin (carúir, rparáin, ríol, na mbior, na gcarr, ríol) ar an ríol (iní an mbor, im bóca, ríol)?

4. Cao tá aḡam (aḡat, aḡ Séamar, ríol), 'á éanaí?

IV. GRAMMAR.—§§ 60, 62. First declension (*continued*).

The article is omitted before a *noun followed by a definite genitive*: ceann an lín, *the end of the net*.

The *verbal noun* governs the noun immediately after

it in the *genitive case* ; ΔΣ τᾶπρᾱς ἀν τῖν, hauling the net.

§ 26. The article eclipses in the *genitive plural* : ἀν ὅπρᾱ νᾶ ἑσπᾱνν, on top of the masts.

§ 21. The *simple prepositions* cause aspiration, except ΔΣ, Ἀρ, ἑαν, ἑο, ἑ, 1. 1 causes *eclipsis*.

#### V. Translate into Irish :—

A. 1. The boats, the masts, the pins. 2. The stools, the fish (sing. and pl.). 3. Of the harbours, in the boats, the men, on the stools. 4. The mouth of the harbour. 5. The ends of the net. 6. The top of the mast. 7. The head of the man. 8. The horse's head. 9. The horses' heads. 10. The mast of the boat. 11. The man's purse. 12. The men's boats. 13. The man's boat. 14. The owner (=ῥεᾱν) of the boat.

B. 1. I was filling the pot. 2. She was sweeping the hearth. 3. Were you reading the book? 4. Are they mooring the boat? 5. We are driving the horses. 6. They are hauling in the net. 7. She was putting the pins in the box. 8. I was hauling the flag to the top of the mast. 9. Is he tying the rope to the boat's mast? 10. The masts of the boats are high. 11. The boat's mast is high. 12. The rock is at the mouth of the harbour. 13. The men are putting the fish into the baskets. 14. We are tying the rope to the mast. 15. The woman is filling the pot with water. 16. She is putting the pot on the fire. 17. We are putting the masts into the boat. 18. The woman is salting the fish. 19. Tom is driving the horse to the railway station.

### CEACHT A CEACHTAIR DÉAS.

I. 1. Tá Ἀπρ γ ῥότ ΔΣ ῥιῦḃat le céile. 2. Tá ῥιᾱτ ΔΣ out ḡo otí mullaḃ an énuic. 3. Ní ḡuit (níl) an cnoc i ḃῥᾱθ ó éḡΣ Ἀπρ. 4. Tá an cnoc Ἀπρ γ níl don

puo as fár i lár an mullaig. 5. Tá ré lom garb. 6. Tá Airt 7 Pól as bun an énuic anoir, 7 tá riad as riubal go tapairb mar tá riad ós, láirir. 7. Tá riad as riubal ar an bfeap atá as fár ar éaob an capáin. 8. Ní fuil riad as toul ar an mbótar. 9. Téigean an bótar timdeall ar an gcnoc, aet téigean an capán go díreac i gcoinne an énuic. 10. Tá an bótar fada aet tá an capán gearr. 11. Tá Airt 7 Pól ar an mullaic anoir. 12. Tá riad as féacaint ar an raðaric breáig atá le feircint éir fúta. 13. Éionn riad na fir as obair inr an ngorr. 14. "An bfuil na fir annrúo éir as treabab an gairr?" arra Airt. 15. "Ní fuilro," arra Pól, "táir riad as fuirreab an gairr." 16. "An 'mó capall atá as na fearairb?" 17. "Tá trí capall as an bfeap móir, 7 níl aet capall as an bfeap eile." 18. "Bfuil na fir fuirreac anoir?" 19. "Ní fuil a éir as an bfuilro nó ná fuilro." 20. "An bfuil riad as obair le fada?" 21. "Tá riad as obair ó n-a react a élog ar maidin." 22. "Asur an bfuil riad as obair go dian ó fóin?" "Táir." 23. "Tá riad fuirreac mar rin, ir dóca." 24. "féac! tá riad as rrad de'n obair anoir. 25. Cá bfuil riad as toul?" 26. "Tá riad as toul go dtí bun an gairr. 27. Tá doo as feiteam leo ann, 7 tá a ndóinnéir aige. 28. Téanam abailte anoir."

II. CEISTEANNA: 1. Cé tá as riubal le céile? as fuirreab an gairr? as feiteam leir na fearairb?

2. Cá bfuil an cnoc? an raðaric breáig? an capán? an bótar? na fir? doo? Cá bfuil Pól as toul? na fir as toul?

3. Cao tá as Airt (na fearairb, doo, Pól) 'a déanam?

4. Cao na éaob go bfuil Airt 7 Pól as toul go dtí mullaic an énuic? as riubal go tapairb? na fir fuirreac? na fir as rrad de'n obair?

5. An 'mó capall atá as an bfeap móir? an bfeap eile?



III. COMHRÁD: 1. Ráðair mián i mbáto? as béal cuain? ar mullač cnuic? ar bairr crainn?

2. An bfuil trí (ceitíre, cúis, 7rl.) leabhair (bioráin, 7rl.) ar an mborro (rótól, scađaoir, inr an mborca, inr an rcoil)?

3. Cad tá ar an rötól? 7rl.

4. An 'mó\* leabhair (bioráin, 7rl.) atá ar an mborro (7rl.)?

IV. Dúiclaontar i n-éinfeadct leir an alt na focla ro: Capall, 5ort, cnoc, rađairc, mullač, carán, oínnéar.

V. GRAMMAR.—§§ 56, 60, 62. First declension (*continued*).

§ 21. The adjective is aspirated in the *dative singular* of both genders. But if the noun is eclipsed, the adjective also may be eclipsed.

§ 26. The initial of a verb is eclipsed after an, cá, 5o, mara, nač, tá.

§ 21. It is aspirated after ní.

VI. Translate into Irish:—

A. Three horses, five boats, four masts, six hills, three roads, four harbours.

B. 1. The men are walking together. 2. You are going to the top of the hill. 3. Is the hill high? 4. Are you looking at the beautiful view? 5. The grass is growing beside the road. 6. Are you tired? I am not. 7. Are the men ceasing work? I don't know. 8. Does not Art know? 9. Dinner is ready. Come on home. 10. Are you walking to the bottom of the field? 11. Is there not a fine view from the top of the hill? 12. How many horses has Hugh? 13. He has three horses. 14. Paul was waiting for the man at the foot of the hill. 15. The men used to be ploughing from

\* Often spelled iomóda.

seven o'clock in the morning. 16. Were you out in the big boat fishing? 17. When used the men haul in the net? 18. He used to go up the hill every morning and sit on the rock on the top of the hill.

## CEACHT A CÚIS DÉAS.

I. 1. Tá ceann ar úine 7 dá lámh 7 tá dá coir pé.  
 2. Tá sruas ar a ceann, 7 tá dá cluair 7 ríon air.  
 3. Tá beal aise 7 dá fúil. 4. Bíonn cairín nó hatá ar ceann úine coitceanta nuair a bíonn pé amuic pé'n aer. 5. Bíonn caróis air 7 bhríte, 7 bíonn ríocáí 7 bróga ar a coirib.

II. CEISTEANTA: 1. An 'mó ceann (lámh, cluair, ríon) ar úine?

2. Cad tá ar ceann úine?

3. Cad é an t-éadóac a bíonn ar úine? ar ceann úine? ar a coirib?

III. COINNÍO: 1. An 'mó ceann (lámh, cor, cluair) oim (oirt, ar Séamar, ar Seaḡan ir Séamar, ar ceitre ḡarrúnaib, 7rl.)?

2. An 'mó cor fúm (fúit, pé Seaḡán, pé ḡadóir, pé cuil, pé éirí capalluib, 7rl.)?

3. Úfúilim (bfúil tú, Airt, 7rl.) as cur mo láime (coire, caróise) ar an mboirto (mboirca, ḡcaḡaoir, 7rl.)?

4. Cad tá asam (asat, 7rl.) 'á déanamh?

IV. GRAMMAR.—§§ 71, 78. Second declension.

§ 216. pé.

§ 514. The noun after dá, two, is in the *dual number*, which is the same in form as the *dative singular*; dá, lámh, two hands; dá coir, two feet; an dá coir, the two feet.

Dá causes *aspiration*. Its own initial is *aspirated*, except after o, n, t, l. r.

## V. Translate into Irish :—

A. 1. Two feet, two dogs, two ears. 2. Four feet, six hands, the man's hands. 3. The man's two hands, the boys' coats. 4. Two coats, the men's eyes, the top of the ear. 5. Of the hair, near the shoe, over the hand.

B. 1. I have two hands and two feet. 2. A cow has four legs. 3. That dog has a large head. 4. He was putting his hand into his pocket. 5. Were you pulling the boy's hair? 6. How many eyes has a fly? 7. Has a fly six legs? 8. She has black hair. 9. He was putting his shoes on his feet. 10. He was putting on (= on him) his coat. 11. Do you wear a hat or a cap? 12. They had neither boots nor stockings on. 13. John was putting his hand into the pocket of his coat. 14. They were putting on their coats. 15. There are two paths going to the top of the hill.

## CEACHT A SÉ DÉAS.

I. 1. Lá breáḡ gréine o'imtiḡ Seaḡán 7 Séamar an fáirpḡe amaḡ inḡ an mbáto mbeaḡ. 2. Bí crann ar an mbáto 7 reol, 7 tḡs ḡaḡ éinne aca maíoe páma leir. 3. Bíodar amuic ar an ḡcuan rár i bḡaḡ 7 iao aḡ pámaíoeaḡt. 4. Bí an ḡrian aḡ taitneamḡ ar an uirce, 7 na mion-tonna aḡ bḡreaoḡ i ḡcoinne taoíbe an báto. 5. O'éirḡs an ḡaoḡ nuair a bíodar aḡ beal an cuaim. 6. O'árouḡeodar an reol 7 amaḡ leo ḡo oḡí an t-oileán. 7. Nuair a fḡoíreodar cuan beaḡ aḡá ann, tarrpai(n)ḡeodar an báto aníoe ar an oḡraíḡ 7 riúto cun riubail leo irteaḡ i ḡcoill aḡá ar an oileán. 8. Bíodar aḡ imirḡ ra (=inḡ an) coill ar feaoḡ uaire an cluig nó mar rin 7 níoe tḡḡadap fé noeapna aḡruḡaḡ na h-aimpíe. 9. Nuair a tánḡadap amaḡ ar an ḡcoill, to conncaodap ḡo raibḡ rcamall móir ouḡ aḡ teacḡ tḡeapna na rḡéíe, 7 ḡo raibḡ an ḡaoḡ aḡ éirḡe ḡo móir. 10. Táinḡ eagla oḡḡa 7 to rḡeodap cun an báto comḡ tapaoḡ 7 o'féadodap é.

11. Cuirfeadh ar bád ar rnámh, do léimeadh ar irtead ann 7 cuirfeadh amach cun fairrge. 12. Bí na tonna an-áir. 13. D'áirdeighfeadh ar reol, áit bí an gaoth ró-láidir 7 tárrai(n)geadh anuas arís é. 14. Annran níor féadadh dul i scoinne na gaoithe 7 do rcuabadh an bád amach cun na fairrge. 15. Anois 7 arís do bfuilfeadh tonn mhór or cionn an báir 7 do mear Seagán agus Séamar go rabhadh caillte. 16. Áit bí long mhór as teacht irtead 'ra cuan 7 connaic fíor na luinge iad. 17. Cuirfeadh bád éada 7 do tugadh ar boró na luinge iad.

II. CEISTEANNA: 1. Cé d'imtigh amach? tug ar boró na luinge iad?

2. Cad a d'eir Seagán 7 Séamar lá breágh gréine? nuair éirigh an gaoth? ra coill? nuair a conncadh an rcamall? leir an reol? leir an mbád? Cad a d'eir na mion-tonna? an tonn mhór?

3. Cad ann sup imtigh Seagán 7 Séamar? sup fílleadh?

4. Cárimtighfeadh? cuirfeadh ar bád? Cá rabhadh nuair éirigh an gaoth? nuair a táinig an long? Cá rabhadh as imirt?

5. Cad 'na taobh sup áirdeighfeadh ar reol? sup miteadh cun an báir? sup táinig eagla orca? sup tárraingfeadh anuas an reol? sup rcuabadh cun fairrge iad?

III. COMRÁD: 1. Rabair riamh ar oileán? ar boró luinge? i lár coille?

2. Bfuilim (bfuil tú, 7rl.) as breic ar lár (éluair, fpuais, caróis), ort (orm, 7rl.)?

3. Cad tá agam (agat, 7rl.) 'a déanamh?

4. Ar féadair (féadh, féad ré, 7rl.), rnamh (rit, labhairt, rcurbadh, eitilt) bliadain ó foin?

IV. Díocláontar na focla ro i n-éinfeacht leir an áit:—long, grian, gaoth, caróis, taobh, oileán, tonn, rpeár, rcamall, aral.



V. Διτρίπτεαρ νό ρερίοβταρ αν σεάστ ρο ινρ ζαδ  
 πεαρραιν γ 'ραν αμ λαιτρεαδ.

VI. GRAMMAR.—§ 278. The particle ρο was formerly used before the past tense. It is not now used by itself, but occurs in the following compounds, which *are used before the past tense*, instead of the simple particles :

Δρ (αν+ρo), ζυρ (ζο+ρo), κάρ (κά+ρo), νίορ (νί+ρo), μαραρ (μαρα+ρo), νάρ (νά+ρo), αρ (α (rel.)+ρo.)

§ 21. All these particles cause *aspiration*.

VII. Translate into Irish :—

A. 1. The top of the wave, the ship's mast. 2. The colour of the sky, against the wind. 3. The trees of the wood, the change of the weather. 4. The colour of her hair, the sunshine (=the shining of the sun). 5. I did not raise. Did he put? 6. She did not sweep. We could not. 7. They did not reach. Did it not grow? 8. You did not tie. Did she not return? 9. We did not swim. Where did it grow?

B. 1. We went to the island on a beautiful sunny day. 2. The ship's boat came into the harbour against the wind. 3. The men drew the boat up on the beach. 4. John was playing for an hour in the wood. 5. The sun used to be shining on the water of the harbour. 6. Each of them had a long boat. 7. The ripples were breaking against the side of the ship. 8. We hoisted the sail and came into the harbour. 9. The waves were very high, and he was afraid. 10. We ran to the harbour as fast as we could. 11. The waves were breaking over the ship. 12. The men are tired; they were rowing for a long time. 13. When they reached the mouth of the harbour they stopped and looked at the beautiful prospect. 14. We left John in the middle of the wood. 15. A dark cloud was coming across the

sky. 16. The man was putting the coat into the boat.  
 17. The boat was floating on the top of the wave.  
 18. We noticed the change in the weather and ran to the house as fast as we could.

## CEACT A SEACT DÉAS.

I. 1. Ćuairð Seagán 7 Séamar Ó h-aoða cun an aonais, lá. 2. B'i trí capail 7 ceitpe ba aca. 3. Ćáinis fear i leit cúca. 4. "Cao a beaó uait ar an mbuin?" ar eirean le Seagán. 5. "Cúis púint déas," arfa Seagán. 6. "Tabairfao trí púint déas uircti." 7. "Ní tabairfao tuit ar an méio rin i." 8. B'iota ar as cainnt mar rin ar fear tamail 7 fé deirfaó tús Seagán an bó bó ar ceitpe púint déas. 9. Ní raib an méio rin airsió as an bfeap, aet tús fé react bpúint 7 luac trí bpúint de min oo Seagán 7 mar rin b'i ceitpe púint as Seagán air. 10. Oo óiol Seagán an tapna bó ar fé púint déas; an trimaó ceann ar oet bpúint déas 7 an ceatpamaó ceann ar fice púint. 11. Óiol Séamar na trí capail le Tomár Ó Bpialin. 12. Fuair fé ceaó púint orca 7 b'i fé pápta. 13. Ceannuis fé óa capail eile. 14. Ceannuis Seagán bó 7 aral ó p'eap ar Ó Séagóa aet níor óiol fé arpa. 15. Tá fice púint as p'eap ar mar rin.

II. CEISTEANNA: 1. Cé cuairð ar an aonac? óiol na ba? na capail? ceannuis na ba? na capail? an t-aral?

2. Cé leir sup óiol Seagán an bó? óiol Séamar na capail? óiol p'eap ar an t-aral? Cé uairð sup ceannuis Tomár na capail? ceannuis Seagán an bó?

3. Cao a óiol Seagán? Séamar? p'eap ar? cao a ceannuisp'eap ar?

4. Cao air sup óiol Seagán na ba? Séamar na capail? p'eap ar an bó 7 an t-aral?

5. Ar óiol an fear ar an mbuin? Tomár ar na capallai? Seaḡán ar an arat?

6. Cé méir (an móir) tá aḡ Seaḡán ar an bfeair? aḡ Peatair ar Seaḡán?

III. COMRÁD: 1. Cao é (an) luac atá ar an leabair ro (bpeann, mborca)?

2. Ar óiolair (óiolair, óiol Seaḡán, 7rl.), ar an leabair ro (bpeann, ḡcaróis, ḡcaipín, 7rl.)?

3. Cao tá aḡam (aḡat, 7rl.), oir (oirm, 7rl.), mar rin?

4. Cao a tusaí ar an leabair (7rl.) ro?

IV. Óioclaontair na foela ro i n-éinfeacht leir an alt: Caróis, leabair, púnt, pinginn, reilling.

V. GRAMMAR.—§ 167. Numerals to 20.

§ 505. Aon, dá, céad (*first*) and tfeair cause *aspiration*. Aon prefixes t to words beginning with r (see Ceacht X.). Céad is itself aspirated after the article.

§ 507. Seacht, ocht, naoi and deic, and their compounds cause *eclipsis*.

§ 509. The noun after aon and píce is *singular*: píce capall, twenty horses.

§ 29. *Particles which neither aspirate nor eclipse, and which end in a vowel*, prefix h to words beginning with a vowel: le h-uirce, with water; an tarna h-arat, the second ass; a h-aḡair, her father.

(a) The numerals trí, ceitre, cúis and ré (as well as reacht, ocht, &c.) cause *eclipsis* when followed by a noun in the genitive plural—e.g., a bean na otri mbó! O, woman of three cows! luac ceitre bpúnt de leatair. Four pounds' worth of leather.

(b) The following examples illustrate the translation of "owe":—

He owes a pound.	Ṭá púnt aip.
He owes John a pound.	Ṭá púnt aḡ Seagán aip.
I owe you two and eight-pence.	Ṭá a bó 7 bó cúirtíun aḡat oipm.
John owes sixpence to James.	Ṭá raol aḡ Séamar aip Seagán.

Notice that the name of the person *who owes the debt* is governed by the preposition aip in Irish.

(c) The verb *ṭíol* may be used alone, or may be followed by the prepositions aip, le, aip.

Ṭo ṭíol ré an capall.	He sold the horse.
Aip ṭíol an fear an bó aip ré púint véag?	Did the man sell the cow for £16?
Ṭíolar an t-aral le Tomár aip cúis púint.	I sold the ass to Tom for £5.
Ṭíol ré aip an ḡcapall.	He paid for the horse.
Aip ṭíolar aip aip?	Did you pay for them?

(d) "For" after the verbs "buy," "sell" and equivalent expressions is translated into Irish by the preposition aip.

## VI. Translate into Irish:—

A. 1. Seven horses, ten dogs, eight pounds. 2. Ten pence, seventeen cows, thirteen lambs. 3. Seventeen asses, nineteen fish, the third man. 4. The fifth boy, the seventh woman, twelve horses. 5. Eighteen, nineteen hours, the fifteenth boy.

B. 1. He bought the cow for fifteen pounds. 2. He gave five shillings for the book. 3. What is the price of the wooden box? 4. John owes James twenty



pounds. 5. Do you owe him two pounds? 6. No, but he owes me fifteen shillings. 7. I bought that book for ninepence. 8. Did you pay for these horses yet? 9. They owe us eighteen pounds. 10. We bought this field from James O'Brien for £20. 11. There is a fine view from the top of those hills. 12. He was standing on the road. 13. They are reading their books. 14. "What do they want?" said he. 15. "They want twenty boxes of sweets," said James. 16. They put aside their books and began to work again. 17. She was ill a year ago. 18. Are these men hungry? 19. I don't know whether they are or not.

## CEAÇT A H-OÇT DÉAÇ.

1. 1. Féac ar an ngorc móir ran: tá cruiúneac̃t as fáir ann. 2. Tá an cruiúneac̃t glar fóir, ac̃t i gcionn tamail eile, beir pí buirde, aibíð. 3. Bainfir na píir an cruiúneac̃t annran le corránaib̃, nó le rpealaib̃, nó le h-inneal bainte. 4. Tósfair na mná í 7 déanfair ríad punnanna deara ði 7 cuirfir na punnanna i rtúcánaib̃. 5. Fásfair an cruiúneac̃t mar pin go ceann reac̃tmaine. 6. Annran cuirfeair an cruiúneac̃t ar trucaillib̃ móra 7 tabairfeair cun an rciobóil í. 7. Annran buailfeair le rúirte nó le h-inneal buailte í 7 mar reo bainfeair an sráinne de'n tuige. 8. Cárfir na píir í annran 7 beir an sráinne glan aca. 9. Cuirfeair an cruiúneac̃t i racaib̃ móra. 10. Cuirfeair na raic ar na trucaillib̃ arís 7 tabairfeair cun an mUILINN iad. 11. Tósfair píir an mUILINN an cruiúneac̃t annran, 7 cuirfir ríad roir élocaib̃ móra\* tróma as carad timceall í. Meirfeair an cruiúneac̃t ar an gcuma ro, asur déanfair min ip plúr oi.

II. CEISTEANNA: 1. Cao tá as fáir ra gort? cao a déanfair na mná de'n gcruineac̃t?

2. Cao leir go mbainfeair an cruiúneac̃t? go

\* Glacótar "hó mUILINN," oiréa.

mbuailfeap í? go ttabarfar éun an mUILINN í? go meilfeap í?

3. Conur a bainfeap an éruitneacht? déanfar na rtúcáin? buailfeap an éruitneacht? slanfar í? meilfeap í?

4. Cá bfuil an éruitneacht as fárf? Cá mbuailfeap í? scaitfeap í? meilfeap í?

5. Cao de go ndéanfar na punnanna? na rtúcáin? plúr? min?

6. Cao a glaoðtar ar éruitneacht meilte? Cao é an deirriúgeacht iomr plúr ir min?

III. COMRÁD: 1. Cao tá i n-áice an leabair móir (na cailce báine, an rtóil áirí, an éláir dúib, na fuinneoirge móire, na cloice bige, na leabair móir, na sclár noub, 7rl.)?

2. Cá bfuil an rparán (an toirar, an leabair, 7rl.)?

3. Bfuilim (bfuil tú, 7rl.), as eir na cailce báine (7rl.) im póca (ar an scaðaoir, 7rl.)?

4. Cao tá asam 'á déanamh?

5. An mbeir tú (mbeas, 7rl.) annro i mbáiread? An léiúfir tú (7rl.) an leabair ro (an páiréar ro) i mbáiread? An bfillfir tú (mífir tú, 7rl.) abairte ra tráctóna? Caéain a rtaofair tú de'n obair?

IV. Díoclaoantar i n-éirfeacht: an corráin triom, an carós bán, an long móir, an capall slar, an rpeal beas.

V. Aitfir nó rcpíob an ceacht ro ran am láirfead 7 ran am iairfead.

VI. GRAMMAR.—§ 261. Future tense. § 318. Future tense. § 134. First declension of adjectives.

§ 21. An adjective is *aspirated* when it agrees with a noun in the (1), *nom. and acc. sing. fem.*; (2), *gen. sing. masc.*; (3), *dat. and voc. sing. both genders*;\* and (4), *nom. and acc. pl. after a slender consonant*.

§ 26. An *adjective* is eclipsed in the *gen. plu.*

\* See ceacht 14.

## VII. Translate into Irish :—

A. 1. I shall put, we shall be. He will grind. 2. (People) will reap. They will turn. We shall make. 3. You will cut. They cut. He puts. 4. I shall be. They will be. I shall give. 5. We shall take. (People) will strike. 7. You will shut. We are. 8. Large heavy stones. In the big field. On the little stone. 9. Of the heavy scythe. On the small machine. 10. The big men. In the high barns. 11. Of the white flour. 12. On the little sheaf. Above the small boat. The strong wind.

B. 1. The wheat is ripe. 2. The wheat in the big field will be yellow soon. 3. The men will be putting the sacks in the barns. 4. The heavy stones will soon be revolving. 5. The wheat is reaped\* with hooks or with scythes when the field is (H) small. 6. The men are making large sheaves of the yellow wheat. 7. How do the millers (= the men of the mill) grind the wheat? 8. We shall reap the wheat, make it into sheaves, and take it to the barn. 9. Will the wheat be cut\* with scythes or with mowing machines? 10. They were putting the heavy stone into the cart. 11. There is a large wood in the middle of the island. 12. We were sitting on the big rock on the top of the hill. 13. The masts of that large ship are very high. 14. We left the stones near the road. 15. Do you see that long path going across the big field near the wood? 16. The house is near that large rock by the roadside (= side of the road). 17. Is Paul driving the black horse to the railway station? 18. We came into the kitchen when she was shutting the small window.

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## CEACHT A NAOI DÉAS.

I. 1. *Ói doo ip Diaimuid as cainnt le n-a céile, lá ramhair, ina dtiis féin.* 2. *Níor féadadar dul*

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\* Use autonomous form.

amaid toirc go faib ré ag báircead (báirtis) go ttiom.  
 3. "Cao do déanfa," arsa Diarmuid le h-doó, "dā mbead an lá ttiom?" 4. "Ní fanfaínn annro irtis go h-áirge," arsa doó, "ad do mteínn i n-éirfead leir na garrúnaib eile go dtí an páirc móir 7 caitéinn an máidean ag iomáint. 5. Anraan, nuair a beinn corra, bainéinn mo cuio éadagis díom 7 do léiméinn ircead ran uirce. 6. Do fnaínnáinn trearna an loca, tiocfaínn tar n-air, 7 anraan cuiréinn mo cuio éadagis orm aír. 7. Do mteínn tar n-air abailé cun mo dinnéir anraan, 7 geallaim tuit go mbead goile maic agam cuige." 8. D'fearraig doó de Diarmuid anraan cao a déanfaó ré féin. 9. Dubairt ré go dtógfaó ré a flat-iarraig 7 leabair nuad do bí aige 7 go ngluairfead ré leir cun an ttiota i n-aice an mhuilinn, go scaitfead ré an lá anraan ar a fuaínnear fé rcad na gcrann 7 é ag féadaint ar na báidírib 7 ar fearaib an mhuilneora ag obair, 7 go scaitfead fé rcaíam ag léigeam a leabair. 10. "Tá tú ana-leirceamail, a mic ó," arsa doó.

II. CEISTEANNA: 1. Cé mteínn ag imirt? dtógfaó a flat iarraig? fnaínnáinn trearna an loca? fanfaó fé rcad na gcrann? caitfead an lá ag léigeam?

2. Cá scaitfead doó (Diarmuid) an lá? Cá maíad gac éinne aca dā mbead an aimreair breag?

3. Cao 'na taob go maíad doó cun na páirce? go maíad fé ag fnaínn? go maíad Diarmuid cun an ttiota? go maíadair 'ra dtis?

4. Catáin a bí doó ir Diarmuid ag caint? a rcaíad doó de'n imirt?

III. COMHRÁD: 1. Cao a déanfa (déanfaínn, déanfaó Séamar, 7rl.) mara mbeidá (7rl.) ar rcoil? dā mbead an aimreair fliuc (tirim, fuar, 7rl.)? dā mbead na laeteanta raíre (an rampaó, an geimread, an oíde) ann?

2. D'fuitim ag léigeam an deada? ag ite feola



(meala, aráin, 7rl.)? a5 cur beara ar an maíoe (bpeann luairde)? a5 cur an uairleadóra (an bláta, an éreara) ar an mboíro?

3. Caó tá a5am (7rl) 'á déanam?

4. An 'mó bíor (bláta, uairleadóra, crior) ar an mboíro?

IV. Oíoclantonar i n-éinfeact: an loc mói, an muiltneoir víceatlac, an feoil fuar, an rput caol; an 5aoat mói, an t-éan oub.

V. GRAMMAR.—§91-96. Third declension. §261. Conditional. §318. Conditional.

In indirect speech (i.e., speech reported in the 3rd person) 5o (or ná ) must be repeated before *each* verb in a principal clause.

Use *óá* for “*if*” when the *principal* clause contains a *conditional mood*; otherwise use *má*. *Óá* takes *conditional or past subj.*, *má* takes *indic.*

Tabarfaínn túit é, *óá* mbeaó ré a5am, I *would* give it you, if I had it.

Tabarfaó túit é, *má* tá ré a5am, I *will* give it you, if I have it.

“*If not*” is translated by *mapa*.

“*If*” after verbs of *asking* is translated by *an* (= *whether*).

VI. Translate into Irish :—

A. 1. I would break. You would grow. 2. We would put. They would return. 3. He would fill. You would cease. 4. (People) would sweep. I would shut. 5. Against the big boatman, the wet summers. 6. Across the ripe wheat, the heavy rods. 7. Of the little boy, over the bare field. 8. Of the heavy rain, on the high bridge. 9. The big stream, the tall millers, the lakes.

B. 1. We could not go out as it was raining heavily. 2. One summer's day we were talking together at the

end of the big pasture-field. 3. They asked us what we would do if the weather were fine. 4. He said he would run to the field to play hurling. 5. Did you say you would spend the day watching the men fishing? 6. He said the boatmen would be going across the lake if the weather were fine. 7. When I asked him what he would do, he said he would spend the day fishing. 8. As the weather is wet we shall spend the day reading our new books. 9. They were unable to go to the island owing to the wind being strong. 10. The boatmen plunged into the water and swam across the lake. 11. They said they would cut the wheat when it was (= would be) ripe. 12. The horses ran across that high, bare field. 13. He said we should soon reach the small island at the mouth of the harbour. 14. They said the miller's men would be ploughing if the weather were fine. 15. There is a high hill in the middle of the wood, and a stream flowing round the base of the hill. 16. The boatmen are drawing the full net into the boat. 17. He would come back if he could. 18. Would they swim across the stream if I gave them sixpence?

## CEAÓT A FÍCE.

1. "Ófuil eolair maíe aḡat ar an áit reo?"
2. "Tá, go deimhin; toḡa an eolair; cao' na t-aob ná beaó?"
3. "Táim im' coimnuíde annro ó ruḡaó mé."
4. "Ófuil a fíor aḡat cá ḡcoimnuígeann Séamar Ó Muircaó?"
5. "Tá, ḡan amhar."
6. "Ófuil aítne aḡat air?"
7. "Tá, go deimhin, rean-aítne; tá ré 'na coimnuíde i nḡiorraó páirce dom' tíg-re."
8. "Níl puinn meara aḡam air, ámtaó. Níl ré ró-macánta."
9. "Nuair a bíonn ré ar meirce, bíonn ré ar buile; beaó eagla ort noimír; bíonn ré ar nór beiríóig ailtá."
10. "Ní déanfaíó ré comairle a leara."
11. "Ní cuirfeann ré ruim i ḡcainnt an tḡaḡairt ná éinne eile, tá túil com' mór ran 'ran ól aige."

II. CEISTEANNA: 1. An paid eolar aise reo ar an áit? áitne aise ar Séamar? Conur?

2. Cad 'na tábó go mbeaó eagla ar úine moim Séamar? ná veineann ré comairle a leapa? ná cuir-eann ré ruim i gcainnt an trasaire?

3. An mbíonn meap ar úine de fágar Séamar?

III. COMRÁD: 1. Bfuil eolar astat (agam, 7rl.) ar an áit (mbaile, scaitar, trráio) reo? ar do éacáttannaib?

2. Bfuil fíor astat (agam, 7rl.) cá bfuil an reoil (do tís féin, 7rl.)? catáin a beiró tú (mé, ré, 7rl.) ag dul a baile? ag teacó ar reoil i mbáireac? cad tá im láim (ra mborca, 7rl.) agam?

3. Bfuil áitne astat (7rl.) oim (oim, aip, 7rl.)?

4. Bfuil meap astat (7rl.), oim (7rl.)?

5. An gcuireann tú (7rl.) ruim im éaint (i gcainnt an buacalla ran, i gcainnt amadóin, i gcomairle do leapa)?

6. Bfuil dúil astat (7rl.) i míl (i mílreánaib, i leabpaib, i scaiteam ainmire)?

IV. DÍOCLANTAR i n-éinfeacó: an éaic goim, an sué áro, an móin duó.

V. GRAMMAR.—The preposition *moim* or *moim*, *before*, unites with the personal pronouns, and gives the following combinations:—

moimam, before me.

moimainn, before us.

moimat, before you.

moimaib, before you.

moimip, }  
moime, } before him.

moimpa, before them.

moimpí, before her.

The following important idioms occur in the lesson:—

*I am afraid of*, tá eagla oim moim.

*I admire, esteem, think highly of*, &c.; ta meap agam ar.

*I have a desire for*, τὰ οὐίλ αἶαμ ι.

*I pay heed to*, αὐίμ ρίμ ι.

*I know*=I am acquainted with, τὰ αίτνε αἶαμ αρ.

*I know*=I have knowledge of, I know by heart, τὰ εολαρ αἶαμ αρ.

*I know*, followed by a phrase beginning with “*that*” or an *interrogative*, τὰ (α) ρίαρ αἶαμ (ζο).

The following rule (though not absolutely accurate) is a very good guide :—

“ Use αίτνε for *persons* ; εολαρ for *things* ; ρίαρ for *statements* or *questions*. ”

#### VI. Translate into Irish :—

1. He esteems you. 2. Do you know this place ? 3. Do you know that man ? No. 4. I know that he lives in that house. 5. He pays no attention to the man's advice. 6. Flies have a great liking for honey. 7. I do not know when he came. 8. Are you afraid of the dog ? No. 9. I admire them very much. 10. He said he did not know those men. 11. I asked him if (= whether) he knew the place well. 12. We were watching the men winnowing the wheat. 13. I noticed that he was afraid of the big dog. 14. Do you know if the men have been (= are) working since morning ? 15. He said they were living in the white house in the middle of the valley. 16. Does he know when the millers will cease work ? 17. He used to be very fond of sweets. 18. Do you know the man who is closing the windows of the school ? 19. They used to pay no attention to his advice.

## CEACÉT A h-AON IR FÍCE.

I. 1. “ Conur a cáiteann tú an Domhnac, a Cácaíl ? ”  
 αρρα Domnall. 2. “ Ní cáitím αρ an ζcuma ζcéatona



1. gcomhnuide é, a Domhnall, aet inneorao (innreoao) tuit conur a caiteao an Domnae ro cuainn. 3. Éireoao ar a reat a élog 7 cuirpeao orm mo culaite nuad éadais. 4. Imteoao amac go tti an rtábla annan 7 gléapao an capall 7 cuirpeao pé'n gcárr (otrucail) é. 5. Beir riao go léir as feiteam liom annan—m' aear 7 mo máear, na buacaili 7 culaite nuada éadais orca 7 hatai tuisge, 7 na cailini 7 gúnaí bána deara orca 7 rubini dearga 7 hatai móra 7 iao go léir go mórbálad arca féin. 6. Imteoaimio orainn gan moill go tti an réiréal (pobal) as éirteat an Aifinn naomta. 7. Nuair a beir an t-Aifreann críochnuighe, tiomáinimio linn ar cuairt cun tige mo sean-aear 7 caiteimio an lá ann. 8. Tá an tig coir na fairrige, tá fíor asat, 7 tá dá báo as mo sean-aear, báo reoil 7 báo páma. 9. Mar rin féaraimio tuit amac 'ra báo reoil má beir don gaoth ann, nó 'ra báo eile mara mbeir. 10. Imteoaimio as féadaint ar pluair móir iongantais atá ar oileán beas timceall le trí míle amac ó'n tti. 11. Ní sabamar riam ann 7 geall ar sean-aear dúinn, go ttabarparó pé cuige rinn, nuair a beir an caoi aige. 12. Caiteimio an cuio eile de'n ló (lá) ar an oileán as lorg coinini 7 neao 7 uó na n-éan neam-coitceanta atá le fágail ann. 13. Fásfaimio an t-oileán ar a pé a élog um érádnóna 7 tiomáinimio abaitle gan moill. 14. Inneorao tuit de luain conur éireoaoir linn. Tá rúil asam go mbeir an aimpear breas tirim.

II. CEISTEANNA: 1. Cé éireoaoir ar a reat a élog? Beir as feiteam le Catál? tabarparó cun an oileáin iao?

2. Catáin a fagaio Catál 7 a muinntear cun an tréiréil (pobail)? cun tige a sean-aear? cun an oileáin? fásfaió riao an t-oileán? fillfio riao abaitle?

3. Cá fagaio Catál 7 a muinntear ar tti? tar éir an Aifinn? ó tig a sean-aear? ar an oileán?

Cá bfuil tuis rean-actar Caidail? an t-oileán? an pluais?

4. Cad a d'éanfaíod Caidail? na daoine eile ar maidin? d'éanfaíod ríad ar an oileán?

III. COMHRÁD: 1. Cá raḡaíod tú (ḡrl.) ar a tré a élog (ar maidin i mbáiread, d'é Domhnaig, ḡrl.)?

2. Caidain éireodáíod tú (ḡrl.) ar maidin i mbáiread (d'é Domhnaig, d'é Sadaínn)?

3. Conur a caitríod tú (ḡrl.) an Domhnaíod ro éugaimn?

4. An 'mó caipín (maide, bata, cipín, falla, hata, pcoláire, mála, borca) annro?

IV. Aitíur nó rcpíob an ceact ro ra trímáod pearrain, ḡrl., ḡ ra caint neam-dípuḡ leir.

V. Díoclaontar i n-éinfeact: An buacáill óḡ; an ḡúna deap bán; an cailín maí; an t-oileán ionḡantac; an iubín deapḡ.

VI. GRAMMAR.—§§ 291, 292, 293. Second conjugation. § 106. Fourth declension.

VII. Translate into Irish:—

A. 1. We shall depart. He will open. 2. They would prepare. You would not bind. 3. Shall I raise? You would ask (= enquire). 4. He will put. Would they not open? 5. We shall examine. I would finish. 6. Would they tell? She will play. 7. You would not open.

B. 1. We always spend Sunday in the same way. 2. My grandfather's house is about three miles (distant) from the sea. 3. This little stream is full of uncommon fish and there are birds' nests in the trees on its banks. 4. We are going to our grandfather's to-morrow; we can walk if the weather is fine, or drive in the car if it is not. 5. Did you ever see the caves that are on the side of yon high hill? Yes, we were in them a year ago. 6. Do you see that girl with the white dress and the straw hat? 7. We shall go to the church for Mass,

and then we shall go for a row (= rowing) on the lake. 8. Do you see the man in the black suit with a fishing rod in his hand? 9. Did you not promise that you would bring us to (our) grandfather's on Monday? 10. He said he would harness the horse to the cart and bring the wheat to the quay. 11. She was putting the meat into the pot when we came in (= and we coming in); and she said she would have dinner ready in an hour or so. 12. Have you ever been on the top of that high, bare hill? There is a very fine view from it. 13. I shall go back and ask Tom if (= whether) the boatmen left the oars in the small boat. 14. The master promised he would tell us the story. 15. I used to take my fishing rod, sit on the bridge and spend the evening fishing. 16. We set off walking towards the hill, but before long it began to rain, and we ran to the wood as fast as we could. 17. She said she would rise early, light the fire and prepare breakfast. 18. When the boats reached the quay, the fishermen moored them and then filled the baskets with the fish and brought them to the carts.

## CEAÇT A DÓ IR FÍCE.

I. 1. *Go díreac ar a naoi a élos, táinig an máigirtir irceac.* 2. *Do rtao an éainnt láirpeac.* 3. *"Go mbeannuigir Dia ir Muirpe díb, a buacaili," appa'n máigirtir.* 4. *"Go mbeannuigir Dia ir Muirpe dúit ir páorais, a máigirtir," appa na buacaili.* 5. *"Éirigir 'nbur fearaí" appa'n máigirtir. D'éirig na buacaili i n-éirfeac.* 6. *"Téigir ra rang go ndeirir rib (ndearpaírib rib) bur sceact-anna."* 7. *D'imtígeadar go léir amac 7 do fear-adar timceall cláir an máigirtir.* 8. *"Tabair dom na leabair, a Seagán," appa'n máigirtir.* 9. *Do tug Seagán Ó Ceallais na leabair dó.* 10. *Cuir an máigirtir ceirteanna cun hac buacalla ra rang.* 11. *Mar reo do rcurúis ré an Teagarc Cúirt-*



airde 7 na ceachtanna eile. 12. Nuair a bí na ceachtanna críochnuigte, cuair na buachaillí go dtí n-a fuirdeacán. 13: “Anoir,” arpa’n máigirtir, “tógadh gac éinne a pheann 7 a leabhar rcpriobta 7 rcpriobadh ré an ceacht atá ar leathanac a cúis déas. 14: Ná págadh éinne a áit 7 ná bíod focal arairb.” 15. I gcionn leat-uairé cuair go léir go dtí faicde na h-imearta.

II. CEISTEANNA: 1. Cad a dheim na rcoláirí nuair a táinig an máigirtir irteac? tar éir na scea-tanna? tar éir an ceachta rcpriobta?

2. Cá raib na buachaillí nuair a táinig an máigirtir irteac? as pád na sceaachtanna? as rcpriobadh? as imirt?

3. Cad dubhairt an máigirtir leir na rcoláirib?

III. COMHRÁD: 1. Éirigh ro fearam; ruid (ríor), dúin an dorar (an fuinneos, an leabhar, 7rl.). Téir go dtí an fuirdeacán (dorar, borro, 7rl.).

2. Éirigh ro ndur fearam; ruidro (ríor); orclair (túnaid) na leabhar, 7rl.; téirigh go dtí na fuirdeacán.

3. Tógadh gac éinne (na rcoláirí atá na ruidé, 7rl.) a pheann, leabhar, rlinnte, 7rl.) amac; léigóir (rcpriob-airóir) ceacht a trí (7rl.).

IV. DIOCLAONTAR I N-ÉINFÉACHT: An buachaill ruar; an máigirtir dian; an falla áir; an leathanac leatán; an cat fuilteac.

V. GRAMMAR.—§§ 261 and 318. The imperative and subjunctive moods.

“Not” with the Imperative is translated by ná.

To express a wish use the *present subjunctive* preceded by go (eclipsing) for affirmative, or by ná (aspirating) for negative clauses.

The present subjunctive of táim takes ná, not nár: ná raib ré.



## VI. Translate into Irish :—

A. 1. Stand up (*sing.*): stand up (*plur.*). 2. Don't shut (*pl.*), let\* him not break. 3. Let us go, let them promise. 4. Strike (*pl.*), let him grind. 5. Let them not reach, let it be reaped. 6. Do not ask (*sing.*), let him be here. 7. Ask (*pl.*), let us stretch. 8. Let them put, may you reach. 9. May God bless you, may they be sent. 10. May we bind, may you return.

B. 1. We reached the island at ten o'clock precisely. 2. The talking ceased, and they stood up when we came in. 3. The boys all formed a class to say their lessons. 4. Every boy in the school will be questioned. 5. Did you put the books on the master's desk? 6. Let each boy open his book, and read the lesson on page eighteen. 7. Put those small boxes under the table. 8. When the writing lesson is (= will be) finished, all the boys will go to the play-ground. 9. We went to our seats and wrote the lesson on page fourteen. 10. If they do not know where the slates are, let them ask John where he put them. 11. We went to the top of the hill near the harbour and sat looking at the waves breaking over the rocks. 12. Ask John where he put the large fishing rod. 13. Cut the oats in the small field to-morrow. 14. Shall we cut it with scythes or with reaping hooks? 15. Don't close the boat-house door yet; the men are hauling up the small boat. 16. We went to the quay yesterday and saw the men filling the boats with wheat. 17. The boatmen tied the flag to the rope and hauled it to the top of the ship's mast. 18. Put the large sheaves on the cart and bring them to the barn.

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\* In English, "let" may be either the sign of the Imperative 1st and 3rd person, or it may mean "allow." Here it is to be taken in the former sense. If "let" means "allow" translate by *leig* with dative of person. *leig do Séagán imteacht.* Let John go away.

## CEAÐT A TÍÍ ÍR FÍCE.

I. 1. Ír borð é reo. 2. Ír clár é rin. 3. Ír caite í reo. 4. Ír caðaoir í rin. 5. Ní caðaoir é riú, ír ríól é. 6. Ní doðar í reo, ír fuinneos í. 7. An doðar é rin? Ní doðar, ír clár é. 8. Ní doðar fuinneos. 9. Ní fuinneos doðar. 10. An borca mála? 11. Ír mála beas rparán. 12. Ír mála móð rac. 13. Ír borca móð comþa. 14. Ír fear mé. 15. Ír buaðaill tupa. 16. Ír garrún Séamar. 17. Ír fear an máigirir. 18. Ír garrún an rcoláipe. 19. Ír buaðaill beas garrún.

II. CEISTEANNÁ: An doðar fuinneos? An fuinneos doðar? An borca mála? An borca comþa? An mála comþa? rparán? rac? An buaðaill garrún? An garrún an máigirir?

III. COMRÁD: 1. [Teapáintear puo éigin do rna rcoláipib] Cao é reo? (cao é an puo é reo)?

2. An doðar (caite, ríól, caðaoir, liaþróio, 7rl.) é (i) reo?

3. An fear mé (tú, Seagán, an rcoláipe reo, 7rl.)? an buaðaill mé (tú, rl.).

IV. GRAMMAR.—§ 588. The verb *ír* must be used *when the prrdicate of a sentence is a noun*—that is, when the verb “to be” in English is followed by a noun not preceded by a preposition.

If the noun is indefinite, such sentences are *classification* sentences, as they tell us *what* a person or thing is, or was.

[An important exception to the above rule is discussed in Ceaðt XXVII.]

§ 589. Whenever *ír* is used, the *predicate follows* *ír*, so that the subject comes *last* in the clause.

## V. Translate into Irish :—

1. This is a table. 2. That is a chair. 3. Is a stool a chair? 4. A window is not a lamp. 5. Is this a window? 6. It is a door. 7. Are you a boy? 8. Is a chest a box? 9. A chest is a large box. 10. A large box is a chest. 11. Am I a boy? 12. You are a little boy. 13. James is a man. 14. He is a priest. 15. He is not a priest, he is a school-master. 16. Is this red chalk? 17. It is white paper. 18. That is a dog.

## Ceacht a Ceathair ir Fice.

I. 1. Do rugaíodh go dtosaíodh Brian sa ceathair móir agus nuair a chuaigh sé ar chuidir fé'n dtuaisce do chuir gach duine níos iongnádaí air. 2. Mairead b'fearáid sa mhóir, chuaigh sé féin go dtí an t-ádh na páirceannaibh. 3. "Caoi é sin atá ag fáil sa ghort seo?" arsa Brian. 4. "Is eorpa í sin," arsa Mairead. 5. "Agus an eorpa í sin 'sa ghort eile?" 6. "Ní h-eorpa í, is cruinneacht í." 7. "An cruinneacht nó eorpa í sin sa ghort seo?" 8. "Ní cruinneacht ná eorpa é, is coirce é." 9. "Níl puinn deirfheachta eatorra," arsa Brian. 10. An t-ádh na móir seo, arsa eiread. "Seo (is ead)," arsa Mairead. 11. "Agus níl p'heachán ag an t-ádh seo eile atá ar an gcarrán seo." 12. "Ní h-ead, is mead é sin; ná feiceann tú an cleite bán 'na ríochán?" 13. "Ó! c'ím anois é," arsa Brian, "acht níor tugas sé n'earra poimí é." 14. "Féad! tá éad seo eile ar an ríoch ar taobh an b'fearáid. Níl p'heachán ag é?" 15. "Ní h-ead, is lonnub é sin." 16. "Á!" arsa Brian, "is baogalac ná cuimneoidh ar an deirfheacht eatorra." 17. Cé leir an t'is móir b'fearáid seo i mead na gcarrán?" 18. "Is leir an t'isearna talman é." 19. "B'fuit sé 'na comhnuide ann anois?" "Níl, tá sé talman lonnub." 20. "An

leir an talamh ro go léir?" 21. "Da leir tamall ó roin, ádt ní leir anoir é. 22. Do díol ré leir na feirmeoirib é. 23. Is le gac feirmeoir anoir an talamh atá aige féin."

II. CEISTEANNA: 1. Cé rugaó ra cátair? éuaib trí rna páirceannaib? Cé leir an tís móir? an talamh?

2. Cad iad na bairrí (na héin) do connaic Urian 7 Domhnall?

3. Cá rugaó Urian? n-deáiró ré ar éuaire? b'eadairó ré an meais? an lonnub? cá b'fuil an tigeirna talman 'na comnuide?

III. COMRÁD: 1. An lonnub préacán? An éan préacán? luc? bó? rciacán leatair? An ainmíde capall? bó? lonnub? cuil?

2. An leat (liom, leir, leir an ngarrún ran, 7rl.) an leabhar (peann, borca, 7rl.)?

3. Cé leir an leabhar (7rl.) ro?

IV. DÍOCLAONTAR i n-éinfeadt: An páirc móir; an rciacán láirir; an éruiteadé aibiró; an t-éan dub; an fear tirim; an fear maic; an ceol binn; an míl mílir.

V. GRAMMAR.—§ 142, § 216 (le).

The English verb "*own*" is translated into Irish by the verb *is* and the preposition *le*. Not only the verb *own*, but also all expressions conveying the idea of *ownership* are translated by the same idiom.

I own the book.

The book is mine.

The book belongs to me.

} *is* liom an leabhar.

The horse was John's. Da le Seagán an capall.

That man does not own the book. Ní leir an b'fear ran an leabhar.



## VI. Translate into Irish :—

A. That is barley. 2. It is wheat. 3. It is not a bird. 4. It is a blackbird. 5. A magpie is not a crow. 6. Is a crow a black bird? Yes. 7. Is a crow a blackbird? No. 8. Is that a house? Yes. 9. Is not that a horse? No, it is a cow. 10. That is not a fish. 11. Is a ship a boat? Yes, a ship is a large boat. 12. Who owns that horse? It is Daniel's. 13. To whom does that mill belong? It belongs to Tadhg O'Brien. 14. Does not the field belong to him? It does. 15. That boat belongs to me. 16. He has a horse, but it does not belong to him. 17. They have boats, but they do not own them. 18. They all belong to the miller.

B. 1. Is there much difference between wheat and barley? 2. The landlord has a fine big house in the country, but he lives in London. 3. We went through the beautiful fields on a fine summer morning. 4. He sold me that field of wheat. 5. Is that barley that is growing in the big field on the hillside? 6. Those birds flying across the harbour have very long wings. 7. We were born and reared in the country, but now we are living in the city. 8. We go back to the country on a visit every summer. 9. We saw a large black bird on the big whitethorn bush that is growing in the middle of the little field. 10. We spent the summer fishing in the streams that flow into the lake. 11. They remained for an hour or so under the shade of the trees looking at the men reaping the wheat. 12. Is there a harbour in the island? No. 13. There are low rocks at the end of the strand opposite the harbour. 14. How many houses has the landlord? 15. James says he has only one (house) now, but that he used to have five (houses). 16. Is that a ship on the sea near the small island? 17. How many horses did you sell to James's father? I sold him three. 18. I asked him how he would spend the day. He said he would go to

the stream that flows beside the wood and spend the day fishing and smoking.

## CEADT A CÚIS IY FÍCE.

I. 1. Iy mire an máigirtir. 2. Iy tura Séamar. 3. Iy é ('ré) rin Seaḡán. 4. An é reo Tomár? Ní h-é. Iy é ('ré) riúto Tomár. 5. An é reo pátrais? 'Sé. 6. Iy í ('rí) reo an cátaoir áro. 7. 'Sí riúto an cátaoir íreal. 8. 'Sé reo an borca aḡmaio; 'ré riúto an borca ppiáir. 9. Iy tura an rcoláire atá na fearam. 10. 'Sé Seaḡán an rcoláire atá na fuithe ar an gcaataoir. 11. 'Sé Séamar an gairrún atá na fuithe ar an rcol. 12. 'Sé an fear úto an t-oide. 13. Iy mire γ tura γ an cúto eile na rcoláirí. 14. 'Sé reo (iy é reo) mo leabair-ra. 'Sé rin (iy é rin) to leabair-ra. 15. 'Siao ro (iy iao ro) ár leabair-ne; 'riao rúto a leabair-rean. 16. 'Sé reo mo cáipín-re; 'ré rin to cáipín-re; 'riao ro a gcaipíní-rean.

II. CEISTEANNA γ COMHRÁD: 1. Cé h-é mire (tura, an gairrún ro, an rcoláire atá na fuithe)?

2. An í reo an cátaoir áro (an cáile dearg, γrl.)? An é reo an rcol (an borca aḡmaio, an páipéar bán, γrl.)?

3. An mire (tura, é Seaḡán, é an buacail atá na fuithe) an máigirtir (an rcoláire, an t-oide, γrl.)?

4. An é (í) ro to (mo, a, γrl.) leabair (borca, cátaoir, pparán, leabair, borca, cáipín, γrl.)?

III. GRAMMAR.—§ 588 (1), 589, 590; § 204 (the *emphatic forms*).

Whenever the predicate of the sentence is a *definite noun* (i.e., a proper noun, or a common noun preceded by the definite article or by a poss. adj., &c.) the sentence is one of *identity*—e.g., "This is *the horse*." 'Sé

reo an capall. Is that *the white cat*? An é rin an cat bán?

When translating sentences of identity put the *English* subject (unless it be “*it*”) immediately after *is* in Irish. (§ 590. This is only an apparent exception to the rule in Ceacht XXIII.)

Notice that in sentences of identity *is* is always followed by a *pronoun*: *is é Séamus an fear*.

In answering “yes” and “no” to *is* sentences, repeat the predicate—*i.e.*, *is and the word following*: An é Séagán an fear? *is é; ní h-é.*

Eaò may be used when the predicate is *indefinite*: An fear Seagán? 'Seao (*is fear*): ní h-eao (*ní fear*).

The *emphatic particles* may be used with (1) the possessive adjectives, (2) the personal pronouns, (3) the prepositional pronouns, and (4) the synthetic forms of the verb. The *broad particles* are used with words ending in a broad vowel or a broad consonant.

	Singular	Plural
1.	-ra -re	-na -ne
2.	-ra -re	-ra -re
3.	{ Masc., -ran -rean } { Fem., -ra -ri }	-ran -rean

mo leabhar-ra, *my book*; do tíg-re, *thy house*; reirean, *himself*; buaitim-re, *I strike*; aca-ran, *at themselves*.

The word *curo* is usually employed with the possessive adjectives when we wish to express the portion of a thing or of a class of things which belongs to one or more persons: mo curo aráin, *my bread*; a curo leabhar, *his books*; a gcuro capall, *their horses*.

In Irish the first person precedes the second, and the second precedes the third : *e.g.*, *míre* ⁊ *túra*, You and I.

There are no possessive *pronouns* in Irish, consequently the English possessive pronouns are translated by the Irish *poss. adjs.* followed by the noun : *e.g.*, my mother and *his*—*mo máthair* ⁊ *a máthair*.

#### IV. Translate into Irish :—

A. 1. He and I; you and I. 2. *My\** book, *your* book, his pens. 3. *Our* house and *yours*, their books. 4. *My* bread, *your* horse, your horses. 5. *His* boat and *mine*, *our* box and *theirs*. 6. You and we, my slate, her horses.

B. 1. This is the high chair. 2. Are you the master? 3. Is this Patrick? No, it is James. 4. That is not the blue chalk. 5. Are you the boy who was sitting on the wall? No, that is he. 6. Who is that? 7. That is John O'Brien. 8. Is this your book? No. 9. Is James the boy who is sitting on the stool? 10. No, James is the boy who is standing near the window. 11. Is that man the schoolmaster? 12. No, that man is the miller. 13. Are you a school boy? Yes. 14. Are you the boy who was here yesterday? No. 15. What is this? 16. It is a book. 17. It is the red book. 18. It is James's book. 19. Who owns this pen? 20. John O'Brien owns it. 21. Are these the slates? 22. No, those are the slates on the chair. 23. Is this my book? 24. No, it is his.

### CEACHT A SÉ 1<sup>re</sup> PÁIRTE.

I. 1. Tá pé ceathramh cun a naoi a clog ar maidin. 2. Tá na buachaillí ag teacht ar gach áit cun na scoile. 3. Tá Tomás Ó Dúmain ⁊ Séamair Ó Domhnaill ag riuéal le n-a céile. 4. "Cé h-íad rian

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\* Use the emphatic particle with the italicised words, and *curo* with the other possessive adjectives.



nomainn amac?" appa Tadhg. 5. "Sin iad (=ir iad ran) Seagán Ó Ceallaigh 7 a dearbhrátair; 7 féad, an é seo Diarmuid Ó Dálaigh atá ag teacht eugainn trí rna páirceannaib?" 6. "Ní h-é Diarmuid é, ir é pádraigh é." 7. "Ní h-é pádraigh é." 8. "Tá an ceart agat, ir é Diarmuid é." 9. "An é Diarmuid do b'í déirdeanac ag dul ar rcoil inoé?" 10. "'Sé; táinig ré leat-uair tar éir a naoi, aet ní beiré ré mar rin inoiu, geallaim duit é. 11. 'Dia 'r Muiré duit, a Diarmuid; cad é an deabhad atá ort? Níl ré aet deic nóimeataí cun a naoi fóir." 12. "Tá ré a naoi, nó geall leir; do éualar clog na rcoile ag bualaó tamall ó poin." 13. "Ní h-é clog na rcoile do éualar, a mhic ó, mar níor buail ré fóir. Éir! rin é ag bualaó anoir é." 14. "Do b'é clog an bótair iapainn do éualar." 15. "Do b'é, ir dóca, aet mar rin féin, geallaim-re díb ná beaó déirdeanac inoiu." 16. "Níl don baogal ort, níor fás na máigirtirí an tig fóir." 17. "Táruil agam ná fásfaió riao go ceann tamail eile. Níl mo éaéctanna go mó-maíé agam fóir." 18. Tá riao ag an rcoil anoir 7 téigir riao irteac gan moill. 19. Níl na máigirtirí tagaite fóir 7 mar rin tá cuir de rna buacaillió ag cainnt, 7 an cuir eile ag fogluim a scota ceact ar a noiceall.

II. CEISTEANNA: 1. Cé b'í ag riubal le n-a éile? b'í mómpa amac? b'í ag teact éuca trí rna páirceannaib? b'í déirdeanac inoé poimir rin?

2. Catáin a tagann na buacailli ar rcoil? buail an beirt le Diarmuid? táinig Diarmuid inoé poimir rin? buaileann clog na rcoile? clog an bótair iapainn?

3. Cad 'na éabó go raib deabhad ar Diarmuid? go raib rúil aige ná raib na máigirtirí tagaite? go raib cuir de rna buacaillió ag cainnt?

4. Cá b'fíor do Séamar ná beoir déirdeanac?

### III. COMHRÁD:

1. An o é (an é seo) an borca móir? 7rl.

2. An in í (an í rin) an áille deas? 7rl.

3. An iú é (an é riú) an leabhar atá uait? 7rl.

4. Cao a cíos é?

IV. GRAMMAR.—Tá ré a trí (a cúis, a ré, a reáct, a naoi) a cíos. It is three (five, six, seven, nine) o'clock.

Tá ré a h-aon (a h-oct, a h-aon deas) a cíos. It is one (eight, eleven) o'clock.

Ufuit ré a dó (a ceathair, a dó deas) a cíos for? Is it two (four, twelve) o'clock yet?

Tá ré leat-uair tar éir a dó. It is half *past* two.

Tá ré ceathrú tar éir a ré. It is a quarter *past* six

Tá ré fiche nóimeat tar éir a h-aon. It is twenty (minutes) *past* one.

Tá ré deic nóimeataí cun a h-oct. It is ten *to* eight.

The word “*at*” is omitted before *fractions* of an hour: Táinig ré leat-uair tar éir a naoi. He came *at* half *past* nine.

Táinig ré ar a trí a cíos. He came *at* three o'clock.

Beao annro ar a ré a cíos. I shall be here *at* six o'clock.

V. Translate into Irish :—

A. 1. Is that a man? Yes. 2. Is that the man? Yes. 3. It is John O'Kelly. 4. No, it is James O'Shea. 5. Is that a horse or a cow? 6. It is a horse. 7. It is John's horse. 8. Is that your brother? Yes. 9. That is not James, it is John. 10. Is not that a house on the hill? 11. No; it is a wall. 12. That is Tadhg's cow. 13. Is not that wheat? 14. No; it is oats. 15. That is Tom's field. 16. Is not that the pasture field? Yes. 17. Are you John? No; I am Patrick. 18. Is

that a boat on the lake ? Yes. 19. A quarter past ten ; ten minutes to eleven ; half past eight ; a quarter to seven ; five minutes past six ; half past four ; a quarter to three ; ten minutes past five ; half past eight.

B. 1. The boys used to come to school at a quarter to nine and go home at a quarter past three. 2. We saw the people running from all directions towards the railway station. 3. If he does not come soon, I will go away. 4. Look ! those are the boats coming into the harbour now. 5. "Good morning, John, what o'clock is it ?" "It is only a quarter past nine ; there is no fear that you will be late." 6. I am in a hurry as I do not quite know my lessons yet. 7. We heard the school bell ringing as we were going (=and we going) across the field. 8. Is that Tom's dog going across the road ? No. 9. Is not this the master coming towards us on the road ? You are right ; it is he, and he is in a hurry. 10. Do you see that boy going towards the wood ? Is that John or James O'Brien ? 11. I do not know. 12. As the weather was very warm we went for a swim in the stream. 13. I was talking to John to-day. He told me that he went out yesterday to row to the island, but that the wind rose, and he returned as fast as he could. 14. I asked her if (= whether) she would spend the morning sewing or reading as the weather was wet. 15. If he were here we would go out for a row on the harbour. 16. They used to work till mid-day ; then they would (= used to) smoke their pipes for half an hour or so. 17. Tom was reared in the country and everything in the city surprises him. 18. We sold all our young horses to John O'Shea. He owns these three large fields. 19. We shall go to the country to-morrow if it is fine.

## CEAĆT A SEACĀT IŲ FICE.

1. Nuair a bŲir an-Ųs, bŲir iŲ naŲiŲdeanán.  
2. AnnpŲan nuair a bŲir bliadŲain go leic nŲ Ųá bliadŲain

ṭ'aoir, bír iṭ páirte nó iṭ leanb. 3. 1 n-aoir ṭo  
 feacṭ mbliadán, bír iṭ ṡarrún. 4. Anoír tḁ tṁ  
 iṭ buacail, mar tḁ tṁ trí bliadna déas ṭ'aoir nó  
 mar rin. 5. Nuair a beir tṁ oṛ cionn píce bliadain  
 ṭ'aoir, beir tṁ iṭ fear. 6. Annpán mḁ mairéann tṁ  
 ṡo ṭí ṡo mbeir tṁ ruar le deic mbliadna(ib) ir trí  
 píco, beir tṁ iṭ feanúine.

II. CEISTEANNA 7 COMRÁṬ: 1. Caṡain bír  
 (bíor, ṡrl.) iṭ naoirdeanán? leanb? ṡarrún? buacail?  
 beir tṁ iṭ fear? feanúine?

2. Caṭ a bí (beir) ionnat (ionnam, ṡrl.) nuair a  
 bír (beir tṁ, ṡrl.) leac-bliadain (trí bliadna, oṡt  
 mbliadna, oṡt mbliadna déas, deic mbliadna ir píce,  
 ceitṡe píco bliadain) ṭ'aoir?

3. Caṭ é an t-aoir tṁ (mé, Seasán, ṡrl.)?

III. Aitṡurṡear nó ṡeṡiobṡar an ceacṭ ṡo inṡ ṡac  
 ṡearṡain de'n ṭḁ uimṡ.

IV. GRAMMAR.—When we wish to convey the idea  
 that a person or thing *has become* what he (or it) is, *and*  
*that he (or it) was not (or will not) always be so*, we must  
 use the verb tḁ. *In such constructions the verb tḁ must*  
*be always followed by the preposition i (in) and a suitable*  
*possessive adjective.*

Tḁ ré 'na\* fear, He is a man (*i.e.*, no longer a  
 boy). Ir fear é, He is a man (*i.e.*, not a woman or a  
 ghost). Tḁ rí 'na mnaoi móir anoír, She is a big  
 woman now. Úṡuit tṁ iṭ buacail máit anoír? Are  
 you a good boy now? Bí iṭ cailín máit, Be a good  
 girl.

V. Translate into Irish:—

1. I am a man now. 2. He is a good boy to-day.

\* Pronounced tḁ ré neap.



3. Will he be a doctor next year? 4. They are carpenters now. 5. He was not a tailor a year ago. 6. Mary was a good girl yesterday. 7. He was a lad at that time. 8. I will be a mason when I am (= shall be) a man. 9. He said he would be a priest. 10. We lived in the country when we were children. 11. Brian Boru was king that year. 12. When James was a young man he was a sailor; now he is a farmer. 13. He was very strong when he was a young man. 14. Did you live in the city when you were a child? 15. Tom used go to school every day when he was a little boy.

## CEAČT A H-OČT IŖ FICE.

I. 1. BÍ Dómnall Ó Ceallaigh as riubál an bótar. Connaic ré fear as teačt cuise. 2. Ní raib fíor aise cérb'é, ó bí tuitim na h-oiróce ann. 3. "Dia 'r Muire dúit," arsa Dómnall leir. "Dia 'r Muire dúit iŖ pádraigh," arsa 'n fear. 4. "IŖ dóca ná fuil aithe asat orm-ra. An cuimín leat doó Ó Bhríain, o'imčigh go h-Aimeirice ruar le cúig bliadhna déas ó roin?" 5. "Muire! an tura doó? Céad míle fáilte roinat abailte arír." 6. "IŖ 'mó cor do cuir an raogal de ó roin, a Dómnall." 7. "IŖ 'mó, san amhar. Tá na rean-daoiné cailte go léir, nád mór, asúr formhór na ndaoiné (n-)ógh imčighce tar fáilte." 8. "Ní fearar an bfuil éinne dem' cáirtoib ra trean-aic fóir. Bfuil Seagán Ó Shriobda as baile?" 9. "Níl, tá ré 'na págar anoir éar i h-Aimeirice." 10. "Asur Miceál Ó h-Doóda?" "Tá ré na máirnéalac le deic mbliadhna(ib)." 11. "Níó nád iongnat; bí ana-dúil aise ra bfairrige i gcomnuirde. Raib ré as baile le déirdeanaigh?" 12. "Ní raib. Tá a máčair ana-déalb mar ní cuireann ré don ruo abailte cúici anoir. IŖ dóca sur cuimín leat i." 13. "IŖ cuimín go maic: bean deas canncapac doob' ead i; 'Máiré na lačan' do glaođaimir uirči. Bfuil rí na comnuirde fóir ra bočáinín cor na h-abann?" 14. "Tá;

éireá an tuis é'n áit seo, t'á mbeaó an lá ann. B'feiceann tú an polap annsan t'ail?" 15. "Cím: rin é polap na ceapócan, ip t'óic liom." 16. "'Sé, t'á éamonn s'aba ann f'ór." 17. "Cao é seo éugáinn ar an mbótar? An capall é?" 18. "'Seo t'á fear ar a muin; 'ré b'rian ó Dubháill é. T'á ré as t'ul a'baile ar marcaib'eaó ar a capall mar ip s'nátaó leir." 19. "Dia ip Muire t'uit, a b'rian. Ip b'eaó an t'raónóna é." 20. "Ip b'eaó, so t'eimín, buib'eaó ar le Dia."

II. CEISTEANNA: 1. Cé bí as riubal? buail leir? buail leir an mbeir?

2. Cérb' é Doimnall? Aoó? Míceál? Éamonn? b'rian? i Maire?

3. Caóain a buail Doimnall le n-Aoó? t'f'as Aoó an baile? t'ímtis Míceál cun f'airise?

4. Cao é an f'ait (an f'ada) a bí Aoó i n-Aimeirice? Míceál na mairnéalaó?

5. Cao é r'ise beaóa s'eaóain? m'icil? Éamonn? b'rian?

III. COMRÁD: 1. B'fuit t'á (b'fuitim, 7pl.) io s'ar-rún? io fear? io m'áisirir anoir?

2. An f'abair (f'abar, 7pl.) m'ain (an mbeir t'á i s'com-nuir) io s'ar-rún? io fear (7pl.)?

3. Cao é r'ise beaóa beir (t'á, bí) asat? asam?

4. Caóain a beir t'á (b'ir) io fear? io s'ar-rún? 7pl.

IV. Oíoclaontar i n-éim'eaó: an capa oílir, an s'aba canncapaó, an a'ba t'omínn, an laóa b'án, an ceapóca t'oríca.

V. GRAMMAR.—§§ 116, 119. (Fifth declension of nouns.)

Notice the use of buib'eaó ar le Dia, 7pl., in phrases like "ip b'eaó an lá é, buib'eaó ar le Dia," "ip láirir an buaóail é, Dia 'á beannaóat" ("bail ó Dia air").

## VI. Translate into Irish:—

A. 1. Of the friend ; the white ducks. 2. In the dark forge ; to the young blacksmiths. 3. Over the broad river ; the friends. 4. Near the small forge ; the small rivers. 5. Of the strong blacksmiths.

B. 1. He is a priest. 2. He is a priest now. 3. Is John a sailor now ? 4. Is that a man on the road ? 5. Yes ; it is James Doyle. 6. Is he a good boy now ? 7. He was a blacksmith then. 8. Tadhg O'Brien will be a schoolmaster soon. 9. Is it not a fine day ? It is indeed.\* 10. Is not John a strong lad ? He is.\* 11. John is a very good boy. 12. This is a very wet day. 13. That is a very bare hill. 14. He is a very old man. 15. He is an old man now. 16. Tom was a poor lad fifteen years ago. 17. Are you a good girl to-day ? 18. Is not that a very high hill ?

C. 1. It was night-fall when we arrived in the city. 2. We met a man on the road but we did not recognise him. 3. Tadhg was a cross little man. 4. I went to America upwards of ten years ago ; many a change has taken place in the world since then. 5. James had a great liking for ships when he was a boy. He is a sailor now. 6. I was at home lately ; the old people are nearly all dead. 7. Good evening, James, how are you ? Is not the weather charming ? 8. Do you remember the old woman who used to live in the cottage near the forge. 9. I saw a man on horse-back, but I did not recognise him as the night was dark. 10. Is that Tom the smith talking to the young man near the forge ? 11. They were sitting round the fire. 12. Was Tom bringing the smith's horse back to the forge ? 13. Who is that tall girl among the women (who are) binding the barley ? That is Mary. 14. At a quarter to nine in the morning you will see all the boys hurrying to school. 15. Do you know that man standing near the forge ? I do, of course ; he was at

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\* See note above.

school with me. 16. He has been (= is) waiting for you since nightfall in the cottage near the white rock. 17. Put aside that book and come for a swim. 18. I noticed that he was tired and I told him to cease working.

## CEAÓT A NAOI IR FÍCE.

I. 1. Tá an éite bán. Tá an páipéar bán. 2. Is báine an éite ná an páipéar. 3. Tá an borca ro trom. Tá an carúr ro trom. 4. Tá an carúr níos truime ná an borca. 5. Is éadtruime an borca ná an carúr. 6. Is géire an rcián ro ná an rcián úr. 7. Tá an ríol ro níos ísle ná an ríol úr. 8. Is luza an borca práir ná an borca aómaio. 9. Is mó an borca aómaio ná an borca práir. 10. Is fuíoe an maíoe ná an peann. 11. An meara Seagán ná Séamar? Ní meara. 12. Tá an leabhar is mó ar an gcaitaoir. 13. Tá an leabhar is luza ar an mboró. 14. 'Sé seo an rcoláiríe is doiríoe ra rang. 15. Is é ríúo an clár is leíoe (leatáine) ra rcoil. 16. Is é an leabhar uaitíoe an leabhar is luza ar an mboró, áct 'ré an leabhar is truime é. 17. Is é an leabhar is luza an leabhar is truime.

II. CEISTEANNA 7 COMRÁD: 1. An mó (luza, fuíoe, giorra, báine, doiríoe, caoile) an leabhar bán ná an leabhar dearg? an fuinneog ná an doras? an rcoil ná ro tíg-re? an borca aómaio ná an borca práir? an trlac ná an peann? an ríol ná an caitaoir?

2. Cé acu is mó (luza) mire nó turá? turá nó eirean?

3. Cé h-é an rcoláiríe is fearr (doiríoe, caoile) ra rang?

4. Cioca de rna rcoláiríob (leabharíob, ríol.), is mó (is fearr)?

III. GRAMMAR.—Adjectives have three degrees of comparison—the positive, the comparative and the superlative.



The positive is the simple form of the adjective, as *bán, geat*.

*The comparative and superlative have the same form as the genitive singular feminine of the adjective.*

The comparative is always preceded by some part of the verb *ir*, and is in almost every case followed by *ná* (*than*). If a verb occurs in the second portion of the sentence use *ná map*.

*ir gite an grian ná an geatac. The sun is brighter than the moon. ir báine an cáitc ná an páipéar. The chalk is whiter than the paper. Tá ré níor láirpe anoir ná map bi ré siam. He is stronger now than ever he was.*

Whenever the verb *tá* (or other verb, except *ir*) is used in a comparative sentence, the comparative is preceded by *níor* (= *níò* a thing, and the verb *ir*), except when the time is completely past. (See next lesson.)

*Tá an capúr níor truime ná an boxa. The hammer is heavier than the box.*

When translating an English adjective in the superlative degree we throw the sentence into a *relative* form; thus, *the tallest man* is translated *an fear ir doirpe [the man (who) is tallest]*; the heaviest book, *an leabhar ir truime [the book (which) is heaviest.] This is the smallest boy in the school. ir é seo an buacailt ir luğa ra rcot. [This is the boy (who) is smallest in the school.]*

#### IV. Translate into Irish :—

1. I am bigger than you. 2. Is not John taller than James? Yes. 3. They are stronger than we. 4. This is the lightest box. 5. The biggest man has the smallest

boat. 6. Which of these trees is the higher? The one near the road. 7. Have you the best pen? No. 8. He is the oldest boy in the school. 9. Is this hammer heavier than that one? 10. The field of wheat is smaller than the field of barley. 11. Put the best pens into the smallest boxes. 12. The biggest book is the lightest. 13. The tall boy is the youngest in the school. 14. Give the lightest scythe to the weakest man.

## CEACHT A DEIC IR FÍCE.

1. 1. "An 'mó dhearbhrádaí agat, a Bhríain," arís Táobh. 2. "Níl aet don dhearbhrádaí amáin agam." 3. "An óige é ná turá?" 4. "Ní h-óige, ir ríne é ná míre de 'dā bliadain, aet níl ré com láiríu liom anoir. 5. Níl ré com láiríu 7 bí ré bliadain ó foin. 6. Bí ré ní ba láiríe ná míre an uair rin. 7. Do b'é an buacail ba láiríe ra rcoil é. 8. Buailtead bpeoite é 7 bí ré na luige ar fead mí (míora) 7 nuair d'éiríu ré arís bí ré go h-ana-lag ar fead. 9. Tá ré ag toul i bpeadar ó foin, aet ir laige fóp é ná mar bí ré rap ar táiníu an bpeoiteaet air.

II. CEISTEANNA: 1. An óige (ríne, láiríe, laige) Bhríain ná a dhearbhrádaí?

2. Arb' óige (laige, ríle.), Bhríain ná a dhearbhrádaí bliadain ó foin?

3. An láiríe (ríle.) dhearbhrádaí Bhríain ná mar bí ré bliadain ó foin?

4. Cioca de'n beirt ba láiríe bliadain ó foin? Cé aca ir láiríe anoir? Cao 'na taobh?

5. Cérb' é an buacail ba láiríe ra rcoil?

6. Cé an fead (An fead) a bí dhearbhrádaí Bhríain na luige? ó bí ré bpeoite? Conur tá ré anoir?

III. COMRÁD: 1. Bfuil tú (ríle.) com láiríu (h-ápo, h-aorta, maíe, lag, h-óg) liom-ra (le Seagán)?

2. Rabair (ríle.) com láiríu (ríle.) bliadain ó foin 7 tá tú anoir?

3. Rabair níor láirpe (rine, fearamla fearr laige, 7rl.) (7rl.) ná mire (7rl.) bliadain ó poin?

4. Rabair (7rl.) níor láirpe (7rl.) bliadain ó poin ná mar atá tú anoir?

IV. Dúiclaonantar i n-éinfeacht: An comla leathan; an eodair trom; an comra doiminn; an catarp nioamail.

V. GRAMMAR.—§ 146, 148 (third and fourth declension of adjectives). § 333. Past tense of *ir*.

The *comparison of equality* is formed by putting “com” before the adjective and “le” (or *leir* before the article) after it. If a *verb* occurs in the second portion of the sentence “*asur*” must be used instead of “le.”

Tá Seagán com láirp le Séamar. *John is as strong as James.* Níl ré com láirp liom-ra. *He is not as strong as I (am).* Tá Diarmuid com láirp asur bí ré mar. *Dermot is as strong as ever he was.*

In the *comparison of superiority* if the time of the comparison be *completely* past, ní ba is used instead of níor, but if the *present* time is not completely excluded níor may be used.

Ir dóig liom go raib ré níor (ní ba) láirpe ná Seagán. *I think (present) that he was stronger than John.*

Ba dóig liom go raib ré ní ba láirpe ná Seagán. *I thought (past) that he was stronger than John.*

Instead of the above we may also use: Ir dóig (ba dóig) liom gur láirpe é ná Seagán. *I think (thought) that he was stronger than John.*

In a *superlative* sentence ba is used instead of ir if the time is *past*; and baó if there is a *condition* expressed:

Do b'é Seagán an fear ba láirde ar an donac inoé.  
*John was the strongest man at the fair on yesterday.*

VI. Translate into Irish :—

A. 1. He was taller than his brother. 2. Were you stronger than you are now? 3. I am as strong as ever I was. 4. He was the best man in the parish. 5. The tallest men were in front. 6. They are not as rich as they were five years ago. 7. We were better then than we are now. 8. Was he not the tallest boy in the school? 9. James is not as strong as John. 10. They are stronger than they will be in ten years.

B. 1. She became ill and was in bed for two months. 2. He is neither better nor worse than I. 3. We asked him for the best meal in the shop. 4. I want four shillings' worth of the best sweets. 5. He will return in ten minutes or so, and tell us what he saw. 6. We used to read the best books in the library. 7. He was ill lately, but he is getting better now. 8. He will soon be as strong as ever he was. 9. The road is longer than the path which goes straight up (against) the hill. 10. Are you generally up early on Saturday morning? 11. He said he had the best dog. 12. When he came (= used to come) to the country on a visit he used to be afraid of the cows. 13. Were you glad when you got the best book? 14. We are standing on the top of the highest mountain in the country. 15. They were putting the largest nets into the fishing-boats. 16. How many legs has a bee? I do not know, but I think it has six. 17. I shall ask John where he put the smallest books. 18. I owe James O'Brien twelve pounds, as I bought a cow from him, and did not pay for it.

## CEACHT A h-AON DÉAS IR FÍCE.

- I. 1. Ir dóig liom gur báine an cáile ná an páiréar.  
 2. Deirim gur truíme an carúr ná an borca.  
 3. Deir(eann) ré nác truíme an borca ná an carúr.



4. I<sup>r</sup> tóig<sup>h</sup> liom supab é an leabhar dea<sup>r</sup>s an leaba<sup>r</sup>.  
 5. An tóig<sup>h</sup> leat supab é seo an leabhar i<sup>r</sup> t<sup>r</sup>uime? 6. Deir(eann) ré ná<sup>c</sup> é an leabhar i<sup>r</sup> t<sup>r</sup>uime é. 7. Méara<sup>r</sup> sup b<sup>a</sup>ine an cáilc ná an páiréar. 8. Dubairt sup t<sup>r</sup>uime an carú<sup>r</sup> ná an borca. 9. Dubairt ré ná<sup>r</sup> t<sup>r</sup>uime an borca ná an carú<sup>r</sup>. 10. Méara<sup>r</sup> sup<sup>b</sup>' é an leabhar dea<sup>r</sup>s an leabhar ba mó ar an mborro. 11. Ar méara<sup>r</sup> sup<sup>b</sup>' é ríú<sup>t</sup> an leabhar ba t<sup>r</sup>uime? 12. Dubairt ré ná<sup>r</sup>' é an leabhar ba t<sup>r</sup>uime é. 13. Dá mba<sup>t</sup> mó an leabhar uait<sup>h</sup>e ná an leabhar go<sup>r</sup>m, cé aca glac<sup>r</sup>á? 14. Dá mb' fear<sup>r</sup> an leabhar go<sup>r</sup>m ná an leabhar eile, cé aca glac<sup>r</sup>á? 15. Dá mb' é an leabhar dea<sup>r</sup>s an leabhar ba<sup>t</sup> mó, an nglac<sup>r</sup>á é? 16. Dá mb' é an leabhar dea<sup>r</sup>s an leabhar a b'fear<sup>r</sup> an nglac<sup>r</sup>á<sup>t</sup> Seag<sup>a</sup>n é?

II. CEISTEANNA 7 COMHRÁ<sup>t</sup>: 1. An tóig<sup>h</sup> leat sup ca<sup>t</sup>aoir (r<sup>t</sup>ól, fall<sup>a</sup>, borro, borca, cairín, leabhar, páiréar) i (é) seo?

2. An n<sup>t</sup>oir(eann) t<sup>u</sup> (g<sup>r</sup>l.) supab é (i) seo an r<sup>t</sup>ól a<sup>r</sup>o (an leabhar uait<sup>h</sup>e, an cáilc b<sup>a</sup>n, an ca<sup>t</sup>aoir i<sup>r</sup> aoir<sup>t</sup>e)?

3. Ar méara<sup>r</sup> sup mó (lu<sup>g</sup>a, g<sup>i</sup>orra, b<sup>a</sup>ine, cáile, sup<sup>b</sup>' f<sup>u</sup>ir<sup>t</sup>e, aoir<sup>t</sup>e) an leabhar b<sup>a</sup>n ná an leabhar dea<sup>r</sup>s? an f<sup>u</sup>inneos ná an do<sup>r</sup>ar? an r<sup>c</sup>oil ná ro t<sup>i</sup>g<sup>h</sup>-re? an borca a<sup>t</sup>ma<sup>t</sup>o ná an borca p<sup>r</sup>áir? an t<sup>r</sup>lat ná an peann? an r<sup>t</sup>ól ná an ca<sup>t</sup>aoir?

4. An n<sup>t</sup>oir<sup>a</sup>ir sup<sup>b</sup> é (i) seo an leabhar (f<sup>u</sup>inneos do<sup>r</sup>ar, ha<sup>t</sup>a, peann) ba mó (lu<sup>g</sup>a, g<sup>i</sup>orra, cáile, a b'fear<sup>r</sup>, aoir<sup>t</sup>e, f<sup>u</sup>ir<sup>t</sup>e (f<sup>i</sup>a))?

II. GRAMMAR.—§ 342, i<sup>t</sup>im :—

*The verb i<sup>r</sup> in dependent sentences.*

*Present tense.*—The forms of i<sup>r</sup> used in dependent sentences (e.g., sentences introduced by such phrases as *I say (that), I know (that), I think (that, &c.,)* are supab and sup, when the dependent sentence is affirmative, and

nác or nác when it is negative. Supab is used before é, í, iao, amlao; sup in other cases.

Ir é reo an fear. This is the man.

Deirim supab é reo an fear. I say that this is the man.

Ir cataoir í rin. That is a chair.

An dóig leat sup cataoir í rin? Do you think (that) that is a chair.

Ir é Seagán an doctúir. John is the doctor.

Deiréann ré nác é Seagán an doctúir. He says (that) John is not the doctor.

	Affirmative	Negative
<i>Past tense</i>	{ Supb	náb (before vowels).
	{ Sup	ná ( „ consonants).
<i>Conditional</i>	{ So mb'	nác mb' (vowels):
	{ So mbaó	nác mbaó (consonants).
	or	
	{ Supb	náb (vowels).
	{ Sup	ná (consonants).

Dubairt ré supb é an capall do' fearr ar an aonac é. He said that it was the best horse at the fair.

Mearar sup mó tura ná Seagán bliadain ó foin. I thought you were bigger than John a year ago.

#### IV. Translate into Irish :—

A. 1. He eats; they ate. 2. Shall we eat? Are they eating? 3. You would eat; they will eat. 4. (People) will eat; we ate.

B. 1. I think (that) this is the best chair. 2. He says it is a cow. 3. They thought that that was the biggest book. 4. I asked him if he was the master. 5. If

this is the best book, shall I give it to him? 6. If this were the best book, would you give it to him? 7. He says it is John O'Leary. 8. Ask him if (= whether) it is wheat. 9. They said the smallest box was the heaviest. 10. We asked them if that was the best book in the library. 11. She said it was James's dog. 12. Did you say that James is the boy who is sitting on the stool? 13. She says the biggest book is on the chair. 14. He says the book on the chair is the biggest. 15. Did you say that James was the strongest boy in the school? 16. They asked us if he was the man. 17. Tell him that that is James. 18. Did you think that John was taller than James?

## CEAÇT A DÓ DÉAS IR FÍCE.

I. 1. Tá an líon tige 'na ruidé cun buirto i gcóir an bheicfeárta. 2. "An maít leat móráin riuicre io cúro té, a dír?" arra bean an tige leir an mac ir ríne. 3. "Ir maít, go veimín, a mátaí, 7 móráin bainne leir." 4. "Cioca b'feair leat, a mícíl, feoil nó uibe?" ar ir le n-a fear. 5. "B'feair liom feoil, aét táim gan beít ar foğnam inoiu, 7 ir dóig liom sup fearr dom na h-uibe." 6. "Ní maít liom an bainne reo," arra Nóra beas, "b'feair liom té ná bainne." 7. "Ní maít dúit an iomaó té, a cúro," arra 'n mátaí, "tós é rin anoir 7 b'féir go b'fağfá bpaon té annan." 8. "Ar éualaí," arra fear an tige, "go b'fuit brian ó Donnaéada as fágaint an baile arír?" 9. "Níor éuala; an go baile áta Cliaé atá ré as dul?" 10. "Ní h-eaó, aét go Corcais." 11. "Ir dóca sup vé Saéain reo cúgáinn a veiró ré as imteáct." 12. "Ní h-eaó aét reáctmáin ó inoiu." 13. "Ní fíú dó imteáct, aét ir dóca sup fíú leir é." 14. "Ir aít an duine é. Ir cuimín liom sup bliáóain ir lá inoiu a éuaíó ré go Baile Áta Cliaé, aét níor fan ré i b'faó ann." 15. "Ir dóca go mbeiró an réal

céadna aise do'n tuar ro." 16. "I r' dóda é, 'do réir deallmáin áct go deimhin féin, i r' cuma liom é."

II. CEISTEANNA: 1. Cé leir sup maic riuicre? bainne? feoil? té? Cé tá as fágaínt an baile? 'na ruidé cun buirto?

2. Catáin a maíadó Urian go Corcaig? a cuaidó ré go Baile Átha Cliat?

3. An maic le Nóra bainne? An maic léi té? An maic ói iad?

III. COMRÁD: 1. An maic leat (liom, leir, 7rl.) té (riuicre, bainne, mílteáin, uibla, ómáirtí, míl, 7rl.)?

2. An maic óuit (óom, 7rl.) té (riuicre, bainne, 7rl.)?

3. Cioca b'feair leat (7rl., óuit, 7rl.) té nó bainne? mílteáin nó míl? im nó cáipe? uibla nó ríliní? ríonáin nó ruí-talmán? arian cnuicneadta nó arian coirce?

4. An le peann nó le cipín a ríobann tú? a lapan tú an éoinneal? An ar an mboir atá an peann? An asat atá an leabhar? An leabhar atá asat?

IV. GRAMMAR.—In Irish the beginning of a sentence is the place of greatest prominence, and it is usually occupied by the verb. When, however, any idea other than that contained in the verb is to be emphasised, it is placed in the beginning of the sentence immediately after the unemphatic verb *i r'* (used *impersonally*), and the remainder of the sentence is put into the relative form.

We went to Derry *yesterday*. *i r' inóe* a cuaidamar go Doirpe.

We went to *Derry yesterday* *i r' go Doirpe* a cuaidamar inóe.



It is *at the door*. It is at the door it is. *Ír aS an dorar atá ré.*

Is it *he* (who) has the book? *An aise atá an leabhar?*

Some idiomatic expressions :—

*I like, I prefer, It is good for, It is worth, "care."*

*Ír maít le Seagán té, aít ír fearr uíom bainne.* John likes tea, but I prefer milk. (*Lit.* Is good *with* John tea, but is *better* with me milk). *An maít leat fíon? Ní maít.* Do you like wine? I do not. *Ír fearr uíom bainne ná té.* I prefer milk *to* tea.

*Ní maít leat bainne, aít ír maít uíte é.* You do not like milk, but it is *good for you*. *Ír maít le Nóra té, aít ní maít uí é.* Nora likes tea, but it is not good for her. *Ír fearr uíom é.* It is better *for me*. *Ciocca b'fearr uíte bainne nó fíon?* Which is better for you, milk or wine? *Deir(eann) Art gur maít leis móran siúcra.* Art says that he likes much sugar.

*Ír fíú le Brian uíte go Corcaig.* Brian *thinks it worth while* to go to Cork. *Ní fíú uíte uí ann.* It is *not worth his while* to go there. *Arb' fíú uíte uí cun an donais?* Was it worth your while to go to the fair?

*Ír cuma uíom.* I don't care; I think it no concern of mine.

*Ír cuma uíom.* It is no concern of mine.

In the above and similar idiomatic expressions the preposition "le" conveys the *person's own ideas or feelings*, whether these are in accordance with fact or not. The English verb "*think*" is not translated *when a verbal noun follows*.

ní fiú púnt é. It is not worth a pound. Ír dóig liom (ríim) sup fiú púnt é. I think it is worth a pound.

This day week (future): *reáctmáin ó iníou.*

This day week (past): *reáctmáin ír lá iníou.*

This day twelve months (future): *bliaðain ó iníou.*

This day twelve months (past): *bliaðain ír lá iníou.*

This day month (future): *mí ó iníou.*

This day month (past): *mí ír lá iníou.*

§ 342. *Beir-im*, I carry, I bear; *beir-im ar*, I catch:

*Beir ar an gcapall.* Catch the horse.

*Beiréann ré ar an bfeap.* He catches the man.

*Rug ré oim.* He caught me.

*Rug an fear ar lámh oim.* The man caught me by the hand.

## V. Translate into Irish:—

A. 1. I like milk. 2. I don't like cheese. 3. I prefer butter. 4. He said he preferred tea to milk. 5. We do not like cherries. 6. Tea is not good for her. 7. Do you prefer apples to oranges? 8. Perhaps he was there. 9. Sweets are bad for little girls. 10. It is not worth your while. 11. Did he not think it worth his while? 12. Is it you who are speaking? 13. Did he go to Cork? 14. I do not like eggs. 15. Did you go *in the train*? 16. I did not think it worth my while. 17. It was James who did it. 18. Probably. 19. He catches the horse. 20. Will you bear? 21. We caught him by the hand. 22. He was born this day twelvemonths. 23. They would catch him. 24. When were you born?

B. 1. We all sat down to table. 2. She asked me if I preferred the black horse to the white one. 3. I don't think it is worth my while to go to Dublin till this day week. 4. Shall we go to Cork or to Waterford? I

don't care which. 5. They came here this day fortnight. 6. He said he preferred to remain at home as he was indisposed. 7. I shall probably go to Limerick this day fortnight. 8. Did you not think it worth your while to wait for me? 9. He said he liked oranges but they were injurious to him. 10. We came here this day week; we shall go away this day fortnight. 11. When he came in at ten o'clock I asked him why he was late. 12. They were putting that large table in the middle of the room when I entered. 13. Is it with reaping hooks the women down yonder are cutting the barley? 14. Come on home: it is not worth our while to stay any longer. 15. We heard there was a cave at the summit of the hill, and off we set to look at it. 16. They preferred to remain in the house as they noticed a dark cloud crossing (= going across) the sky.

## CEACHT A TRÍ DEAS IR FÍCE.

I. 1. Bí reanúine 7 a beirt mac ag siubhal an bótar, lā. Bí aral aca. 2. Do buail triúr fear leo. 3. "Nac spreannmar an rceal é," arpa uine aca, "iad ro a beirt ag coirídeacht 7 aral láirir aca." 4. Nuair a éalair fír an arail an éainnt reo, tubairt uine de rna fearaib óga le n-a áairioul i n-áiríoe ar muin an arail; 7 do éairí. 5. I gcionn tamail eile buail beirt nó triúr eile leo (umpā). 6. "Nac deap an ruo é," arpa uine aca, "do'n rean-buacail reo beirt ag marcaigeacht ar a focraecht 7 san don triuag a beirt aise d'a beirt mac." 7. Ní túirce éalair an reanúine an méirín ná túirli(n)g ré de'n aral 7 cúir ré iacail (d'fíacail) ar a beirt mac oul ar marcairídeacht 'na ionao. 8. Ní deagadairi bpaó mar reo, nuair a carao fear orca. 9. "Ir móir an náire díb," ar eipean, "bui n-áairioul boct a beirt ag coirídeacht mar rín 7 é caíte, críonna. Ba cóir díb é (do) cúir ar an aral." 10. Nuair a éalair na mic

an éainnt rin, duibhíodas le n-a n-ádas ceáct i n-áiríe i n-éinfeáct leo; 7 do táinig. 11. Sas a raib uain aca ar mhórán de'n mbótar a óir oíob, buail ceáctas fear leo. Nuair conncasas an triúr 7 iad go léir ar marcaídeáct i n-éinfeáct do pléar-casas ar gáiríe. 12. "Máire! féac air rin mar obair," ar iadran, "an triúr fear mór láirín rin ar muin arail bis fuairis. Ba óra dóib an t-aral (a ó')iomcas ar a ngualnib féin." 13. Airíú! do léim an triúr ríor láiríeac 7 coiríeasas an t-aral ar a ngualnib fé mar a duibírt na fir leo. 14. Áct níor táirín (táirínig) rin leir an aral 7 nuair a bíodas as dul ear oíóíeas do bain fé ionnfírt ar féin 7 do éirí ran ábainn 7 do bádas é ran ar féasasas é (do) earíac amac.

II. CEISTEANNA: 1. Cé (nó cas) bí ar an mbótar? i mbun an arail? ar an aral? ar gualnib na bfeair?

2. Cé buail le fearaib an arail do'n\* céas uair? do'n tarina h-uair? do'n trímás h-uair?

3. Cas é an comairle do tugas dóib?

4. Cas duibírt an t-ádas? na fir ósa?

5. Cáir bádas an t-aral? Conur?

6. Cas é mar faígar daoine iad ro?

III. COMHRÁD: 1. An maírt leat beir ar ríoil? beir as imírt? amíán do gabáil? dul fé'n otuait? ualaic (a ó')iomcas?

2. Conur a táirínígeann leat an ríoil? do tís féin? leabair ríealídeácta?

3. An ceart duit do ceáctanna (a ó')foğluim? fanamaint ó ríoil? dul ar loig neas? na nio o'fuasac?

4. Cas ir ceart duit a déanam ar maírtín? ear éir éiríge? ar ríoil? ear éir do óinnéir? um éráctóna? ran (írt) oíóce?

IV. GRAMMAR.—Personal numerals, page 23; § 315. §§ 480, 481. § 342. Téigim.

\* o is silent in this and similar phrases.



The *infinitive* of an English intransitive verb is translated by the *simple verbal noun*: *Dubairt ré le n-a dtair out i n-áirde ar muin an arait. He told his father to go up on the ass's back. Dubradar le n-a n-dair teadt. They told their father to come.*

The *infinitive* of a transitive verb (no purpose implied) is translated by the *verbal noun preceded by the preposition* *do* (or *a*). The *do* (or *a*) is often omitted before or after a vowel. Note the order of the words. *Ba cóir dó é (do) cur ar an aiat. You ought to put him on the ass. Ba córa dóib an t-aiat d'iomcár.\* It would be fitter for them to carry the ass. Níor féadadar é (do) tarraic amac. They could not draw him out. Dubairt ré liom an capall a ceannaic. He told me to buy the horse.*

The *negative* before the verbal noun is expressed by *gan*: *Dubairt leir gan teadt, I told him not to come; dubairt ré liom gan é (do) déanam, he told me not to do it.*

The verbal noun is frequently used in Irish in positions in which a "that" clause is used in English: "*Is mór an náire dóib buir n-dair boet a beic as coirdeadt mar rin.*" *It is a most disgraceful thing on your part that your poor father is going on foot. Ní maic liom iad ro 'beic linn. I do not like that these (persons) should be with us.*

Idiomatic phrases:—

*Bualt ré liom (umam). He met me.*

*Bualt ré leir an bpeap. He met the man.*

*Bualt an peap leir (uime). The man met him.*

\* When the verbal noun begins with a vowel or *r*, *a* is frequently inserted and the *o* aspirated in the spoken language: *an t-aiat a d'iomcár*. Compare foot-note page 20.

Carab an fear aige (leir). He met the man.

Cuir iadall (o'faiadail) aige. Compel (oblige) him.

Cuir ré iadall oim é (to) déanam. He made me do it.

Ní raib (o')uain aca aige (=its) tuillead to raib  
They had not an opportunity to say *any more*.

V. Translate into Irish :—

A. 1. He told me to come. 2. I do not like to be here. 3. I told him to put the book in his bag. 4. I was told to shut the door. 5. I told the boy not to open the windows. 6. Did you tell the woman to sweep the kitchen? 7. I could not break it. 8. Could he not drive the horse? 9. They made us cut the oats. 10. Tell the miller to grind the wheat. 11. I promised to tell him the story. 12. They told us not to read that book. 13. I could not finish it. 14. Will he make us put the boat in the house? 15. I do not like to begin work. 16. They had not time to say much. 17. Will you be able to plough the field tomorrow? 18. Tell the boatmen not to hoist the sail. 19. We go; they shall go. 20. (People) went; let us go. 21. May you go safely! would you go? 22. They are going; he used to go. 23. She goes; I shall go.

Six men; the six men; seven boys; nine women; the three schoolmasters; twelve priests; the four friends; the two blacksmiths; seven boatmen; the five millers; eight young girls; ten strong fishermen.

B. 1. No sooner did he see us than he ran home as fast as he could. 2. They made us go into the boat and row to the cave in the island. 3. It is strange that you are sitting here in the house, whilst the weather is so fine. 4. We ought to have compassion for the poor. 5. We had not gone far when we met three men. 6. We saw him crossing the bridge riding on an ass. 7. One of the men told them they ought to be ashamed (of themselves), but they burst out laughing. 8. I had not time

to read much as I went to bed early. 9. He told us that the ship had left before he could reach the city. 10. He told his son to harness the horse and bring the wheat to the barn. 11. I made them plough the field before they came home to dinner. 12. He asked me if I could give him the book. 13. He likes to go into the school and question the little boys. 14. The old man would (= used to) make me fill his pipe with tobacco and light it for him. 15. When the wind rose they became afraid and told the boatmen to lower the sail. 16. I do not know whether that is a blackbird or not ; I cannot see it well. 17. If you see John, ask him not to come this evening. 18. If I had not seen him, I should not have been able to ask him how you were.

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## Ceact a Ceatair Déas i r Fice.

I. 1. Tá Arís i r Domhnall 'na gcomnuirde i r tigh áro atá ar imeall páirce an donais. 2. Tá ríad anoir na fuirde i n-aice na fuinneoige inr an reomra i r doirde ra tigh, mar a bfuil maóarc maic aca ar an donac atá ar riuabál éir púta. 3. Tá ríad as féadaint ar a bfuil le fairsint. 4. "Cé h-é an fear mór ran," arís Arís, "atá na fearaí le h-air dopair tigh an tábairne?" 5. "Cioca de rna fearaib móra," arís Domhnall, "an é an fear úr go bfuil an éulaic breac éadais air, nó an fear eile go bfuil an capall aige?" 6. "An fear go bfuil an capall aige." 7. "Sin é Tomár Ó Dubháil ó'n mbaile mór. Tá mac deapbáatar leis as toul ar rcoil linne." 8. "Cé h-é rin? An é an garrún go maib a atair breoite le déirdeanaige?" 9. "'Sé an tuine céadna é. Bíor as caint leir arú (atruaó) inóe 7 dubairt ré liom go maib a atair ó baogal." 10. "I r maic liom ran a éir; aéc cé h-é reo éugainn ar muin an capall tuinn? Náe deap fuinte an t-ainmíde é!" 11. "Níó náe iongna! 7 sup leir an n'Dubánae é. 12. 'Sé

Míceál Ó Dubháin atá ar a muin, an t-é sup leir an tigh breágh úd ar imeall an loca. 13. "Deirtear supab é an fear ip paróibre dá bfuil sa cionnóae é." 14. "An leir do díol Tomár Ó Súilleabháin a paid de buaid aige, tamall ó foin?" 15. "Ip leir; áct féac! rin é fear na méaracán 7 pcata saiprún móir-otimceall aip, mar ip gnátae. Ní fada go mbeid rópórt againn." 16. "Ní feicim na cinncéirí." 17. Sin iad tál iad, áct níl mórán aca ann." 18. "Ní dóig liom go bfuil oipead capall ar an donac inoiu 7 bí ann bliadhain ip lá inoiu." 19. "Níl, leir; ac mar rin féin tá curd máit aca ann."

II. CEISTEANNA: 1. Cé tá na cionnuide sa tigh áro? ar imeall an loca? sa baile móir?

2. Cé h-é an fear go bfuil an capall dub aige? an buacail go paid a dtair breoite? an fear sup leir an tigh ar imeall an loca? an duine go bfuil pcata saiprún na timceall?

3. Cá bfuil Apt (Míceál Ó Dubháin, Tomár Ó Dubháin) 'na cionnuide?

III. COMRÁD: 1. Cioca ip mó (luca, pine, óige, doirde) an buacail go bfuil an culait bán (dub, gorm, donn, ghl., an hata bán, ghl., na rtoai buide. duba) aip nó an buacail go bfuil an leabhar dearg (dub, bán, ip mó, ghl., aige; a lám deap na póca aige, ná fuil don leabhar aige)?

2. Cé aca po an buacail ip mó (ghl.)?

3. Cioca de rna buacailib reo Séamar Ó Uruain, ghl.?

IV. GRAMMAR.—§ 342, Tagaim.

THE RELATIVE—*Nominative and accusative*: a, who, whom, which, that (asp.), an fear a éim, the man whom I see; an fear a éionn mé, the man who sees me.

In the past tenses the particle do may take the place



of *a*; *an fear 'do buaiteir*, the man whom you struck; *an fear 'do bí annso*, the man who was here.

Note *an fear a'á 'na fearaím*, the man *who* is standing; *an fear ir fearaím*, the man *who* is best.

If there is any fear of ambiguity a construction similar to that used for the dative may be used for the accusative relative; *an fear a buaiteann Seagán*, the man *who* strikes John; *an fear go (a) mbuaiteann Seagán é*, the man *whom* John strikes.

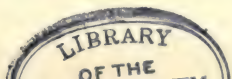
[There is a special relative form of the verb, present and future tenses, ending in (e)ar; it is not now used in Munster.]

*Genitive*; *go, a\** (eclipsing) + *possessive adjective*. *An buachaill go (a) n-aib a a'air breoite*, the boy *whose* father was sick. *Na fir gur (a) díolaib a taitte*, the men *whose* houses were sold.

*Dative*; *go, a\** (eclipsing) + *prepositional pronoun*. *An buachaill gur (a) tugar an leabar do*, the boy *to whom* I gave the book; *an bean gur (a) léi an tigh*, the woman *who* owns the house.

The preposition may precede the relative, in which case *a* (eclipsing) must be used; *an fear ag a bfuil an capall*, the man *who* has the horse. This is unusual at present (at least in conversation and in familiar style), except with *i*, *le* (= *by*) and *tré*; *rim é an gníom le n-ar bfuil agur le n-ar miltir mé (Séana)*, that is the deed *by which* you crushed and vanquished me; *an áit 'na bfuil ré*, the place *in which* he is.

\* These become *gur, ar* (aspirating) before past tense, as usual *'na (nar)* is also used, especially where any ambiguity might arise.



*Negative relative*: *nā*, *nāc*, for all cases.

*Compound relative*: *Δ* (eclipsing), *all that, that which, what*, for all cases. *Δ* *ḃruit* *oe* *ḃuaib* *aiḡe*, *all the cows that he has*; *ar* *Δ* *ḃruit* *le* *feicint*, *at all that (what) is to be seen*; *ı* *ṽtaob* *ar* *ḃeimir* *ar* *mo* *ṽon*, *for all that you did for me*.

After a superlative, or any word equivalent to a superlative, *ṽ'ā* (= of all that) is used: *ır* *é* *an* *ṽear* *ır* *ṽaiḃḃre* *ṽ'ā* *ḃruit* *ar* *an* *ḡonac* *é*. He is the richest man (of all who are) at the fair.

PERSONAL NAMES—A surname preceded by any of the words *Ó* (*fem. nī*), *Mac* (*fem. nīc*), is put in the genitive case. *Séamar* *Ó* *ṽubḡall*, *ḃuḡıṽo* *nī* *ṽubḡall*. *nī* and *nīc* cause aspiration.

In the genitive case *Ó* and *Mac* become *ui* and *nīc* respectively, and cause aspiration: *leabair* *Séamar* *ui* *ṽubḡall*.

A surname when not preceded by a Christian name takes the termination *-ac*, and is declined like *marc**ac* (§ 62); *an* *ṽubḡallac*, Mr. Doyle; *ṽopa* *an* *ṽumanaiḡ*, O'Brien's (shop).

#### V. Translate into Irish:—

A. 1. The man who is here. 2. The man whom I see. 3. The men from whom you bought the horse. 4. The man who sees me. 5. The man to whom I sold the horse. 6. The men who have the horse. 7. The man who owns the houses. 8. The boys who are wearing white suits. 9. The girls to whom you gave the apples. 10. The man you struck. 11. The house you were asking the price of. 12. The young man who has his hands in his pockets. 13. The man who struck James. 14. The man whom James struck. 15. The

man whose house you sold. 16. The best boy that was in the school. 17. The biggest man I have ever seen. 18. The strangest thing I have ever heard. 19. He came; I did not come. 20. They will come; let them come! 21. Come! you would come. 23. He is coming; shall I come? 24. You come; he used to come.

B. 1. Who is that man who is talking to your brother? 2. He came into the room where I was. 3. There is a brother of his living in Dublin. 4. He said he was the oldest man he had ever seen. 5. Is that the man whose house is at the end of the street? Yes. 6. The day before yesterday we went to the top of that hill, where we had a magnificent view of the harbour. 7. I met the man we were speaking to yesterday. 8. He does not think there are as many people here as there were last year. 9. I will buy all the oats you have. 10. The majority of the young men of the district were at the meeting. 11. Did you see all that was to be seen? 12. Do you know the old man that owns the house? No. 13. She asked her father to give the beggarman an alms. 14. Will you ask him if he knows where the man lives to whom I sold the horse yesterday? 15. How did you get on in Dublin? 16. Those girls in the white dresses are quite proud of their appearance. 17. We did all that was to be done, and then came home. 18. That is the queerest story I have ever heard. 19. That's all I have.

## CEACT A CÚIS DÉAS IR FÍCE.

I. 1. Tá feacht lára treachtmain; 7 tá trí céad (lá) agus cúis lá ir trí fícho ra mbliadain. 2. An mó feacht i trí céad agus a cúis ir trí fícho? 3. Tá a dó déas ir dá fícho (dacht), agus a h-aon d'fuis-leac. 4. Tá dá feachtmain déas ir dacht agus lá ra mbliadain mar rin. 5. Sac ceathrao bliadain

bíonn lá sa mbreir sa mbliadain. Tugtar "bliadain bpirí" ar bliadain de'n tragar ro. 6. Sió iao reáct lá na reáctmáine : an Domnác, an Luan, an Máirt, an Céadaoin, an Daradain, an Doine, an Satairn. 7. Deirimíto "ceáctanna i gcóir na Céadaoine," "an céad Doine de'n mhí;" áct má'r áil linn a cur i n-uil cađain do tuit puo amac, deirimíto "de Domnais, de Luain, de Máirt, de Céadaoin, de Daradain, de h-Doine, de Satairn:" mar reo, "cáinís ré annro de Máirt reo cuaid (gab) corainn,"\* "An mbeid tú annro de Satairn reo cuđainn." 8. Tá ceitne ráite nó réarúir sa mbliadain; an t-earrađ, an Samrađ, an Fogmair, an Seimreáđ; tá trí mí inr gac réarúir aca, 7 o'd bpirí rin, tá o'd mhí deás sa mbliadain: Eanáir, Feabra, Márta, Aibreán, Bealtaine, Meiteam, Iúil, Lughnasa, Meadon Fogmair, Deiread Fogmair, Samain, Mí na Noctas. 9. Tá veic lá ir fice inr na míoraib reo: Aibreán, Meiteam, Meadon Fogmair, Samain. 10. Níl áct oét lá ir fice i bfeabra, áct amáin i mbliadain bpirí, nuair a bíonn lá eile ann. 11. Tá don lá deás ir fice inr na míoraib eile. 12. Anoir cuir le céile a h-oét ir fice, a veic ir fice ré ceáđair, a h-aon deás ir fice ré reáct: an mór é rin? 13. Seo ceirt eile: má tuilleann fear coróin sa ló, an mó púnt a tuilleann ré sa mbliadain?

II. CEISTEANNA: 1. An mó lá i reáctmáin? i mí? i mbliadain? i mbliadain bpirí?

2. Abair reáct lá na reáctmáine: abair na míora na réarúir.

3. An mó lá i bfeabra? Lughnasa? Meiteam? 7rl

III. COMRÁD: 1: An mór a reáct 7 a h-oét? a veic 7 a h-aon deás? a fice 7 a veic ir fice? Cuir a trí (a cúis, a trí deás, a reáct deás, 7rl.) leir rin. An mór é anoir?

2. Bain a trí ó n-a veic, a trí deás ó n-a fice, 7rl. A naoi ó n-a trí deás: an mó rágtar?

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\* nó de Máirt reo caite (cáiteamar).



3. Δ τῆς πέ ρεαδτ, ἅ τῆς ὁέας πέ οέτ, ἡπλ., ἀν μόρ  
 ἔ ριν? Μέαουις ἅ ἡ-αον ἱρ ρίε πέ ναοι, ἡπλ.

4. Δη, μό ρεαδτ ἱ ὁτῆς ἱρ τῆς ρίετο? ἀν ἴμό ναοι ἱ  
 ἡεάτ ἡ ἅ εατὰιρ ἱρ ὁατὰτ? ἀν μό ναοι ἀτὰ ἅ τῆς ἱ  
 ὁτῆς ὁέας? ἀν μόρ ὁ'ρῆιςλεαδ, ἡπλ.?

5. Τῆς ρῆιτ τέ ἀρ λεατ-έορῶιν ἀν ρῆιτ: ἀν μόρ ἔ  
 ριν? ρίε καπαλλ ἀρ ρίε ρῆιτ ἀν εααν, ἡπλ.

#### IV. GRAMMAR.—§§ 167, 509 and § 342 (ταβδαιρ.)

*A numeral adjective, whether ordinal or cardinal, when it consists of one word, goes before the noun.* Ceitpe capall, four horses; πέ καοιμς, six sheep. Δν εέατ βυαδὰιτ, the first boy.

The words for 40, 60, 80, 200, 300, &c., also precede their nouns.

A numeral adjective, except those just mentioned, consisting of two or more words, takes its noun immediately after the *first part* of the numeral: Ceitpe capall ὁέας, fourteen horses. Ὅα ναν ὁέας, twelve lambs. Ὅα βυιν ὁέας ἱρ τῆς ρίετο, seventy-two cows.

The numerals in Irish being adjectives, cannot be used alone; hence we must either repeat the noun understood or use ceann (*pl. cinn*); Δν μό καπαλλ ἀγὰτ? Τὰ τῆς καπαλλ ἀγὰμ or Τὰ τῆς cinn ἀγὰμ. How many horses have you? I have *three*.

The word αγυρ is generally used with the large numbers εέατ, μίλε; &c., and ἱρ with the smaller ones. 129 miles, εέατ (míle) αγυρ ναοι míle ρίεατ (or, ἱρ ρίε). 79 horses, ναοι ἡεαπαλλ ὁέας ἱρ τῆς ρίετο. 5,635 men, cúς míle (αγυρ) πέ εέατ (ρεαρ) αγυρ cúς ρῆρ ὁέας ἀρ ρίετο.

*More than* 400 years, tuilleaó (or breir) αγυρ ceitpe

céad bliadain. *About 80, horses timceall le (or ir) ceitpe pícró capall.*

V. Translate into Irish (write the numbers in full) :—

A. 1. 237 horses. 2. 3,000 men. 3. 987 cows. 4. 2,372 sheep. 5. 60 soldiers. 6. 3,925 ships. 7. 2,001 years. 8. 367 days. 9. 586 weeks. 10. 4,000 years. 11. The 7th boy. 12. The 27th year. 13. The 105th day. 14. The 70th week. 15. The 21st minute. 16. The first man. 17. I gave; he does not give; **shall they give?** People would give; he used bring; we did not give.

B. 1. There are seven days in a week and fifty-two weeks in a year. 2. How many months in five years? Sixty. 3. Did you sell all the houses you had? 4. No, I sold only fifteen of them. 5. What is the price of twenty loaves at three pence each? Sixty pence. 6. How many shillings is that? Five. 7. John earns thirty shillings a week. 8. Are these the lessons for Monday? 9. We shall go to Belfast on Saturday next. 10. I saw the man you are speaking of last Tuesday. 11. Was the year 1900 a leap year? No. 12. The man in the white suit was sitting in the room when I entered. He rose and bowed. 13. It is said that he is the **best doctor in the place.** 14. This is excellent cloth. I bought it at Doyle's at five shillings a yard. 15. Who owns that book you have in your hand? 16. He became very angry when I told him I would not sell him the horse. 17. How much a week does your brother earn? 18. Is that all she told you?

## CEACHT A SÉ DÉAS IR PÍCE.

Seann Áluinn,

an 7<sup>ad</sup> Lá d'Aibreán, 1906.

A Séamair, a cara,

As ceacht pé'n stuait dom do sheallar go gcuirfínn leictir as triall ort rár i b'fad. Ir dóig

liom sup m'íto dom anoir mo g'eallamaint do  
comhlionad.

Bionn ana-aimp'í annro a'gáinn. B'ímíto amuic inr  
na páirceannaib' 7 i mearc na ghenoc ip na gcoillte  
i r'it an lae. Ip maic' folláin an puo é reacar beic' i  
ot'is reoile a'g gabáil do deactannaib' ip do leab'raib'.

Ar maoin in'oiu go moe, éua'omari go o'ci mullaé  
enuic áirto atá i n-ár n-aice annro. Do gabamar an  
com'gar t'pí r'na páirceannaib'. B'i obair ar riubal  
móir otim'ceall ar gac' taob' o'inn. B'i na g'uir' o'a  
ot'readao 7 o'a b'p'uir'ead' 7 r'iol o'a éur a'g na f'eir-  
meoirib' go léir. B'i na ba o'a g'cur'ead' a'g na cailinib'  
inr na páirceannaib' 7 na g'arrúin ip na g'earr'caili o'a  
g'cur' éun na reoile bige sup gabamar t'airri. B'i  
gac' éinne go g'nótaé a'et r'inn f'ein amáin, 7 ní o'eirum  
ná sup b'am'laio b'fearr linn f'ein é. Nuair a baine-  
mar amac' an bótar móir, do conncamar t'rucail 7  
á'rtai'ge ime 7 bainne o'a n-iom'car uir'et' 7 bean 'gá  
tiomáint éun an m'ar'garo. B'i t'rucail beag eile na  
oiaio 7 ualaé móir móna uir'et' 7 g'arrún i mbun an  
arail 7 ip é (do) b'i 'gá bualaó go t'rom. Tamall  
na oiaio ran do buail a lán daoine eile linn—cuio  
aca ar mar'caigea'et 7 cuio aca a'g coir'p'oea'et 7 ualaé  
o'a iom'car a'g gac' éinne aca i gcoir' an m'ar'garo.

Ba o'ear an ra'odarc é ó mullaé an énuic—na  
páirceanna glara 7 blá'canna áilne cum'ra a'g fár  
ionnta; na coillte 7 an duilleab'ar úr ar na c'p'annaib';  
na h-éin a'g cantain móir otim'ceall. Lá ana-b'rea'g  
oob' eao é; b'i an g'rian a'g tait'neam' 7 gac' don puo  
ar áilne'a'et an oomáin.

Anoir, náe o'ois leat sup fearr go móir an tuat ná  
an éatair móir?

Míre,

A'g'ur mear móir a'gam ort,

tomás ó nualláin.

II. CEISTEAINNA: I. Cé r'ep'io' an uir'ip reo? Cé-

cuige gur rcoib ré i? Cé bí ag treabhad? ag cruadad na mbó? ag toul ar rcoil?

2. Cao a bí 'á déanamh ag na feirmeoirib? ag na cailinib? ar na bóitrib? Cao a bí le feircint ó'n ghenoc?

III. COMHRÁD: 1. An bfuil tú (gr.) ag cur an leabair (na cailce, an páipéir, an borca, na cataoir-eac, na mbiorán, na bpeann) ar an uirlár nó ar an mborro? gr.

2. Cá bfuil an leabair (gr.) 'á cur (cur, scur)?

3. Cá bfuilim (gr.) ag cur an leabair (gr.)?

4. Bfuil tú (ré, gr., an cataoir, gr.), i n-áice (le n-air) an buirto (na mborro, gr.)?

IV. GRAMMAR.—When a personal pronoun is the object of an infinitive mood in English (*no purpose implied*) we translate as follows:—

Ní cóir é 'oo bualað.	} It is not right to strike
Ní cóir a bualað.	

An féidir leat iad	} Can you break them?
'oo bpucead?	
An féidir leat a mbpucead?	

The personal pronouns governed by an English present participle are translated thus:—*Tá ré 'oom* ('gam, 'am) *bualað*. He is striking me. *Bfuil tú 'o'á* (gá, 'á) *mbpucead?* Are you breaking them? *Bfuil ré 'o'á* (gá, 'á) *déanam?* Is he doing (making) it?

In conversation the short forms 'am, 'ao, 'á, 'ár, 'búr, 'á are generally used.

The English present participle *passive* is translated by the preposition *oo* and a suitable possessive adjective before the verbal noun. *Tá an ríot 'o'á cur*. The seed



is *being sown*. Τά na h-ártaige bainne ó'a n-íomáar ar an t-ucail. The milk vessels *are being carried* on the car. Τά na gairt ó'a t-reaabao as na fearmeoirib. The fields are being ploughed *by* the farmers.

Here also the shorter forms given above are generally used in conversation.

When the verbal noun is preceded by the preposition ar and followed by do it has the force of the perfect participle in English. Ar teaáct abaité dom. Having come home, I, &c. Ar t-teaáct i nÉirinn do pádraig. Patrick having come into Erin.

If the preposition as be substituted for ar in the above the sense is entirely changed; thus :—As teaáct abaité dom. Whilst I was coming home, or When I was coming home. As toul fé'n t-uaic dom. When I was going to the country.

Instead of this latter construction the following is frequently found :—Do bpuar mo cor 7 mé as toul abaité. I broke my leg whilst I was going home. Do buaít an clog 7 é as teaáct an dorar irteaá. The clock struck just as he entered.

As stated in the Grammar the prepositional phrases given in § 609 (page 42) govern the noun after them in the *genitive case*. As the personal pronouns in Irish have not a genitive case the following construction is used when a pronoun is the object of such prepositional phrases in English :—Cuaíó ré 'na ndiaíó He went after them. Táinig ré im diaíó. He came after me. Ói ré 'nár bpoáir. He was along with us. Tá ré le n-a coir. He is beside (near) him.

§ 342. Gabaim, cloirim.

## V. Translate into Irish :—

A. 1. He is striking me. 2. They are selling them. 3. Will you be giving it? 4. The wheat is being winnowed. 5. The horse is being sold. 6. The house is being built. 7. They are driving it. 8. We were putting it (*m.*) into the barn. 9. The girls are being taught. 10. They are following us. 11. Opposite you. 12. For my sake. 13. Amongst us. 14. Against you. 15. Above them. 16. Near it (*f.*). 17. In spite of you. 18. According to it. 19. I shall take; he heard. 20. They will hear; we took. 21. They were going; he would go (use *ḡab*). 22. I heard; did you not hear? 23. (People) would take; (people) used to hear.

B. 1. Having entered the room he took off his hat and sat down. 2. It is time for you to learn your lessons. 3. We met a man carrying a sack of potatoes. 4. Did you take the short cut to the mill? 5. Some of the men were walking and some driving. 6. We reached the sea at four o'clock in the morning. 7. The corn was being cut as we passed the field. 8. Tell him to hang the picture over it. 9. Did you enjoy yourselves in the country? 10. The blacksmith was hammering the red hot iron as we passed by the forge. 11. Give me all the money you have. 12. The turf was being cut during the month. 13. He made me give her the apples. 14. Do you know the man in the grey coat standing at the street corner? 15. At half past four on Monday morning the cattle were being driven to the fair. 16. You are right; it is James who is carrying it. 17. I don't think the man with the white hat is as tall as you. 18. We saw the wheat being reaped, threshed and winnowed. 19. They set out for that hill with the wood on top (of it). 20. It is very lonely to live here compared with what it would be in the city. 21. Will they be working at the turf to-morrow? 22. Don't be following us.

## CEAÇT A SEAÇT DÉAS IR FÍCE.

I. 1. Nuair a bí Seagáinín oét mbliaðna d'aoir, nó mar rin, tug a sean-aðair go dtí an ceapóca é, cun go bfeic(f)eadó ré a raib inni. 2. Ní raib ré i gceapócaínn siam roimhir rin 7 ir 'mó ceirt do cuir ré i ttaob na neite do connaic ré. 3. "féac na builg móra! cao cuige iao, a sean-aðair?" "Cun na teine (do) féirdeao." 4. "Agur, cao ir gábad i 'féirdeao san rtao?" "Cun an teara' méaduḡaó an méio ir féirdeir é." 5. "Cao cuige an teara' mór?" "Cun an iaraínn a deaḡaó 7 a boḡaó." 6. "féac ar an nḡaḡa(ínn) anoir: tá ré aḡ tarrmac an iaraínn amaó ar an teine. 7. féac mar aḡa ré ar iaraó! Anoir tá ré 'a ḡaḡairt go dtí an inneoin cun é bualaó (a buailte) 7 é lúbaó (a lúbca) 7 cnuó a d'éanaínn de." 8. "Cao cuige an roc aḡa ar an inneoin?" 9. "féac ar an nḡaḡa(ínn) 7 éiríó tú an úraio a baínríó ré ar." "Ó, tuigim anoir é; veineann ré úraio de cun an iaraínn a lúbaó." 10. Mar reo fuair ré amaó an úraio a baítear ar an uile ruo d'a raib ra ceapócaínn. 11. An céao uair eile a cuairó ré ann, tug ré iarraó ar na builg a féirdeao, aó do teip air é'd'éanaínn. 12. Ba ḡearr an moill air, ámhac, ḡur éiríḡ leir na builg a féirdeao san duao. 13. Ar roin amaó ir beaḡ lá ná taḡarraó ré rcaḡaínn ra ceapócaínn aḡ cainnt leir an nḡaḡa(ínn) 7 aḡ fairé air 7 é aḡ cur cnuó ré capall.

II. CEISTEAINNA: 1. Raib Seagáinín i gceapócaínn siam roimhir reo? Ar éiríḡ leir na builg a féirdeao do'n céao iarraó? 'na diaíó ran? An minic a bíoó ré ra ceapócaínn?

2. Cao cuige na builg? an teara? an t-oro? an inneoin? roc na h-inneona?

III. COMHÁD: 1. Cao cuige peann (leabair, páipéar, tpucail, muileann, oíoiócaó, rpeal, fuinneos, doḡar, tiḡ, boḡo)?

2. Cáo é an úráio a baintear ar capall (arat, buin, iacáin, sábar, sábar, móin, cruinneacht, coirce, eorina)?

#### IV. GRAMMAR.—§ 342, Deirim.

When the English infinitive is transitive and also expresses *purpose* (i.e., when “*in order to*” may be used with it) use either *cun* or *le* before the noun which is the object of the English infinitive, and *ro* or *a* before the verbal noun in Irish. *Cun* may take the noun after it in the genitive; *le* becomes *leir* before the article; *ro* may be omitted before or after a vowel.

Deintear úráio de cun an iapainn a lúbad. It is used to bend the iron. *Éainis ré leir an bfeair a bualaó.* He came to strike the man. *Éainis ré cun an capall a ceannaó.* He came to buy the horse.

Purpose may also be expressed, especially after a verb of motion, by *as* + *verbal noun*; *éainis re as ceannaó an capall*, he came to buy the horse.

With pronouns similar constructions are used, or the corresponding *possessive adjective* + *verbal noun* in a suitable case may be employed:

*Éainis ré cun é bualaó*, *éainis ré cun a buailte* (gen.). *Éainis ré le é bualaó*, *éainis ré le n-a bualaó* (dat.), or *éainis ré 'gá ('á) bualaó*.

*Le* is rarely used in Munster to express *purpose*, being reserved for forming the so-called *gerund*: *tá an tigh le díol*, the house is *to be sold*; *a raib le feiceint*, all that was *to be seen*.

*Cun go*, *in order that*, takes the *subjunctive present* or *past* according to the tense of the principal verb. The



*future* and *conditional* are frequently used instead of the present and past subjunctive respectively.  $\tau\acute{\alpha}$   $\rho\acute{\epsilon}$   $\Delta\varsigma$   $\tau\epsilon\alpha\kappa\tau$   $\acute{\epsilon}\nu\eta$   $\xi\omicron$   $\beta\rho\epsilon\iota\kappa\iota\theta$  ( $\beta\rho\epsilon\iota\kappa\iota\theta$ )  $\rho\acute{\epsilon}$   $\alpha\eta$   $\acute{\alpha}\iota\tau$ .  $\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\iota\eta\varsigma$   $\rho\acute{\epsilon}$   $\acute{\epsilon}\nu\eta$   $\xi\omicron$   $\beta\rho\epsilon\iota\kappa\epsilon\alpha\theta$  ( $\beta\rho\epsilon\iota\kappa\epsilon\alpha\theta$ )  $\rho\acute{\epsilon}$   $\alpha\eta$   $\acute{\alpha}\iota\tau$ .

#### V. Translate into Irish :—

A. 1. In order to plough. 2. In order to plough the field. 3. For the purpose of letting in the light. 4. In order to build the house. 5. In order to break the window. 6. In order that he might give him the book. 7. In order to light the fire. 8. In order that they may cut the turf. 9. In order to finish the book. 10. In order that we may tell you the story. 11. I said ; he would say. 12. They used to say. 13. Did he say ? 14. Did you say ? 15. They would not say. 16. Let us say. 17. Shall I say ? 18. She does not say.

B. 1. I brought him to the quay to show him the ships. 2. I told you that I bought the book in order to give it to her. 3. For what purpose did you bring that hammer ? 4. What is the use of an anvil ? 5. He did it to make you angry. 6. I tried to lift the stone, but failed. 7. There are few boys who could not do that. 8. We were watching him making the iron red hot in order to bend it. 9. Did you succeed in opening the door ? 10. What is paper used for ? 11. It is used to write on (it) and to make books (of it). 12. Did you never see it used for any other purpose ? 13. Yes, I saw shopkeepers use it to wrap cloth and other things in. 14. Is this book larger than that one ? 15. Yes, it is the largest book I see in the room. 16. Who was King of Ireland when the English first came ? 17. Tell him to give you the best meat he has. 18. I had rather play than work. 19. It is said that he earns more than twenty pounds a month. 20. You had better wait a short time. 21. I think he is afraid of the dog. 22. If I buy you a cap will you use it ? 23. What is the matter with you ? 24. I think that is the longest book I have ever read.

## CEAÐT A H-OCT DÉAS'IR FÍCE.

Líor Áro,

lúil, an 13<sup>ad</sup> lá, 1905.

A Sheagáin, a cara,

Táim tap éir do leithre 'fágáil. Ní mairte dom a riad ná sup tainis rí gan don coinne agam léi mar ir annam tú ag cup preasra ag triall oim gan a tuillead moille. Táim cun aithre 'déanam oir anoir, trát 'r go bfuil pé ag báirtis agus nác féidir liom dul amac.

Bíor i móinféar Séamair Uí Bhain inoiu, ag féadaint ar na daoineib 7 iad ag fábaile an féir. Seo mar a veintear é :

Veintear an féar ar otúir. Annrán caitear é fágaint 'na fíataib go ceann cúpla lá, go dtí go mbíonn pé feoirte. Annrán tagann na fíar arís agus cpoiteann riad é. Nuair a bíonn pé cpoitte cúpla uair aca, caiteo riad é iompóo agus cocai beaga 'déanam de agus é 'fágaint mar rin go ceann cúpla lá eile. Annrán tagtar agus leattar amac arís é. Veintear cocai de annrán agus fágtar mar rin é go ceann tamaill.

Annrán tarraictear na cocai cun a céile agus veintear cocai maite móra díob. Nuair a bíonn an méir rin déanta fágtar an féar mar rin go ceann coicteoire. Annrán tarraictear irteac ran iochlann é agus veintear don coca amáin de gac uile feact nó h-oct d'ualaisib. Caitear díon a cup ar gac don coca annrán, rar a riagad an t-uirce ríor ann.

II. CEISTEANNA: 1. Cá ríriobad an leithir reo? Cá breaca eogan an féar 'a fábaile? Cá veintear na cocai ar otúir? 1 gcóir an geimríó?

2. Cad na taob go riab eogan ag ríriobad na leithre(ac) ro? Cad cuise go bfágтар an féar na fíataib? Tarraictear go dtí an iochlann é? Scuirtar díon air?

3: Cātain a rcpíob Eogán an leitir seo? cpoittear an féar? leaéttar do'n tairna h-uair é? deintear cocáí beagá de?

III. COMRÁD: 1. Úrúil tú cun do úreicpeáda ó'ite? (teaét ar rcoil, dúl as rámaídeáét, as rnam; do ceaéttanna (a ó') fógluim, 7rl.?)

2. Úrúil tú (7rl.) tar éir do úreicpeáda ó'ite? (7rl.)

3: Úrúil an leaéttanaé ro léigte asat fóp (an ceirt réiréitigte asat, an ceaét fógluméa asat, an rcián curéa ió' póca asat, 7rl.)?

4: An rcpíobtar leitir le peann (mbaintear féar le corrán, mbuailtear cruithneáét le plait, le carúr, 7rl.).

5. Cātain a cáitpíob tú (cáitpeao, 7rl.) imteaét? (dúl abailé, do ceaéttanna fógluim, 7rl.)?

#### IV. GRAMMAR.—§ 342. Pá§.

The English secondary tenses are translated by the verb *tá* followed by *tar éir* (ó'ér) and the verbal noun. If the English verb has an object, this object must precede the verbal noun in Irish. The word after *tar éir* *may* be put in the genitive case. *Do rcpíob ré.* He wrote. *Tá ré tar éir rcpíobéa (rcpíobao).* He has (just) written. *Tá ré tar éir na fuinneoise 'bripeao.* He has (just) broken the window. *Ói ré tar éir an leitir a rcpíobao.* He had (just) written the letter.

Instead of the preceding, the following construction is also commonly used:—*Tá an leitir rcpíobéa asam.* I have written the letter. *Úrúil ré deánta asat fop?* Have you done it yet? *Ói an maíde búrte aige.* He had broken the stick. *Deó an litir cpióchnuigte*

asam rap a mbeiró tú ullam. I shall have finished the letter before you are ready.

Notice that the English sentence "*The letter is written*" may have three meanings :

(1) It may simply state the *action* ; in this case the *autonomous* is to be used in Irish : *rcríobtar an leictir*.

(2) It may describe the *action as in progress* (=the *letter is being written*) ; in this case use the construction explained in Ceacht XXXVI. : *tá an leictir 'á rcríobad*.

(3) It may denote the *state* in which the letter is (=the *letter standeth written* of older English, *the letter has been written*) ; in this case use the *verbal adjective* (past participle) in Irish : *tá an leictir rcríobtha*.

Observe that the verbal adjective denotes *state* not *action*.

"*Going to*" or "*about to*" before an English infinitive is translated by using *cun* (or *ar tí*) before the verbal noun in Irish. *Táim cun leicpe 'rcríobad cuḡat*. I am about to write you a letter. *Táim cun aicpe 'déanam ort*. I am going to imitate you.

The verb "*must*" is translated by (1) *ní fuláir do*, (2) *ir éigean do*, or (3) by the verb *caitím*. The future tense of *caitím* is usually employed ; but, whenever *habitual* action or state is implied the present tense is used.

<i>Ní fuláir dom</i>	} <i>out abante anoir. I must</i>
<i>ir éigean dom</i>	
<i>Caitpead (caitpíó mé)</i>	

go home now.

*Ir é ir ḡnát ḡur le buad a caitpear é 'déanam*. It usually happens that it is with difficulty it *must* be done.



níorb 'fúláir do 'Dob'éiséan do Cáit ré	}	é 'déalán. He <i>had to*</i> (was obliged to) do it.
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V. Translate into Irish :—

A. 1. I am going home. 2. Are you about to sell your house? 3. They have just bought a large farm. 4. I have finished the letter. 5. I must go away immediately. 6. We had to give him the fishing rod. 7. When are you going to give me the book? 8. The corn was cut with scythes. 9. The corn has been reaped for a fortnight. 10. The pot was filled. 11. The pot has been filled. 12. The pot was being filled. 13. When they had broken the window they ran away. 14. The money has been paid. 15. The money was being paid. 16. You must go. 17. You must be (= it is probable you are) tired. 18. I have read the book. 19. I shall get; he will not get. 20. Did they get? Do (people) get? 21. They used not find. 22. They got. 23. I do not get; does he find? 24. Shall not we find?

B. 1. He told me he had just received your letter. 2. May I go away? 3. Have they solved that problem yet? 4. The leaves were all withered when I saw the tree. 5. The iron was put in the water and left there for a fortnight. 6. I did not expect a letter from him so soon. 7. Let us lock the door lest some one should come while we are away. 8. When he had read the letter, he put it in his pocket and walked quickly away. 9. Are you imitating the writing that is before you? 10. Let us go out for a walk as the evening is so fine. 11. She said he was the tallest man she had ever seen. 12. I am afraid we are later than you think. 13. Twenty times two hundred make four thousand. 14. Sit down; you must be tired. 15. Did you hear that both houses are to be sold? 16. They have to

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\* This phrase is used for the *past tense* of "must."

work from seven o'clock in the morning till eleven at night. 17. I was born on the 30th March, 1890, so I am fifteen years old. 18. I did not expect you till this day fortnight. 19. That is the very thing I want. 20. He was walking along with his hands in his pockets. 21. He said he did not think it was so late. 22. This is the most beautiful place I have ever seen. 23. He is working better than he used. 24. We have known them for three years.

## CEAĆT A NAOI DÉAS IR FÍCE.

(Leitir Eogán, ar leanamaint.)

I. D'a fheadar aise tugaio na feirmeoirí do, ní féoir an fear a fáil i gceart, mara mbíonn an aimir breá, 7 d'a tairime i an aimir ir ead ir fear a bíonn an fear tairim. Aćt ní fheadar an gcuireann tú puinn rpeire i bfeirmeoiriaćt 7 gan a fíor agat cioca ar éannaib nó ra talam a faćtar na púatá!

Do b'ot liom a élor go bfuil aćtar Tomáir Uí Dubháig tar éir báir fağáil—beannaćt Dé le n-a anam! ir móir an truağ Tomáir boćt anoir!

Do buail Donnćad Ó Laoğaire liom an lá pé deiread, an uair ir luğ bí coinne agam leir. Bí pé 'a ráđ go raib pé cun mí nó do a ćabair coir na fairrge tar éir fillad a baile do. Tug pé leabdar dom a bí aige 'a léigeam 7 bíor ana-buirdeac de 'na ćaob, mar ir beag leabdar aća le fağáil annro.

A leirćeo de rcannrad níor cuiread riam orm 7 do cuiread cúpla lá ó roin. Bíor ag bálcaeriaćt trí rna páirceannaib (ruo ir maic liom a deanam, pé mar aoubair leat ćeana) nuair cad a ćírin ćuğam aćt an tarb! Ní baogal ná gur bailigear liom ćóm tapad ir do bí im' ćoraib. Níor deinear don rćad go raabar plán polláin tar claiđe uair. Ba ćuma liom annran é, mara mbead go raib leabai na gcomurpan ag péacaint orm, 7 ag mağad rúm.

Agus, go deimín, níor féadar féin gan gáiríde 'deanaí com luath ír bíor tar claidé, ar a fion ná raib don fionn gáiríde oim an fáir a bí an tarb im díaró.

Ír dóca go bfuil tú corca ó'n leirir fára migin reo um an otaca ro 7 ó éim go bfuil an cit táraimn, cuirfead deirfad léi gan a tuillead 'ráb. Deir fúil agam le freasra uait gan moill 7 o'a cúirce é, 'reab ír fearr é.

Míre, 7 áro-éion agam oir,

eoğan ó néill.

II. CEISTEANNA: Cad é an rağar aimrhe ír fearr eun féir a rábáilte i gceart? Cad a bí ag Donncaó 'á ráb le h-eoğan? Cad a tug pé dó? Cad a deim eoğan nuair a connaic pé an tarb cuise? nuair a bí pé tar claidé?

III. COMRÁD: 1: Rabair 'á ráb go raib Séamar ag toul a baile (sup mictio túinn rtao, go bfuil an ceact deacair, sup fearr tura ná Seagán, sup cuma leat cé'ca)?

2: Cad atá agat (7rl.) 'á ráb?

3: Arb' ot (iongnad, ar mait, 7rl.) leat (7rl.) a clor go mberd na laeteanta raolpe ann rap i bpaó, sup tura (7rl.) an buacail ír fearr ra rang, sup fearr liom Seagán ná tura (7rl.).

IV. GRAMMAR.—§ 342. deimín

A *superlative adverb* is always placed *before* a relative clause in Irish. Buail Donncaó liom an uair ír tuga bí coinne agam leir. I met Denis when (= the hour that) I *least* expected him. Na leabair ír fearr go bfuil eotar agam oirca. The books which I know *best*.

The English *adverb* "however" is translated into Irish by the preposition *ro* (or *oe*) followed by the possessive

adjective  $\Delta$ . The English adjective or adverb which follows "*however*" must be translated by the corresponding *abstract noun*.

However good,  $\tau'\Delta$   
 $\text{ḡealḡar.}$

However long,  $\tau'\Delta$   $\text{ḡaiṛo.}$

However great,  $\tau'\Delta$   
 $\text{ḡéio}$

However young,  $\tau'\Delta$   $\text{óige}$

However high,  $\tau'\Delta$   
 $\text{ḡoirḡe.}$

However beautiful,  $\tau'\Delta$   
 $\text{ḡilne.}$

### The Adverb "The."

The drier—the better.  $\tau'\Delta$   $\text{ḡirime—'reab ṽr ḡearr.}$

The sooner—the better.  $\tau'\Delta$   $\text{ḡuirce—'reab ṽr ḡearr.}$

The longer—the bolder.  $\tau'\Delta$   $\text{ḡaiṛo—'reab ṽr ṽána.}$

In such phrases the first of the English *adjectives* is translated by the *abstract noun* in Irish.

It has been stated in a previous lesson that the object of the verbal noun in Irish is put in the genitive case—*e.g.*,  $\text{ḡá ré aḡ ṽúnaḡ an ṽorair.}$  *He is closing the door.* Whenever the object of the verbal noun is a *phrase* it cannot be put in the genitive case, but the possessive adjective  $\Delta$  is placed before the verbal noun. (*Proleptic or anticipatory*  $\Delta$ .)

$\text{An ḡéoir ṽeat \Delta innirint ṽom cérb' é?}$  Can you tell me who it was?  $\text{Ní ḡéoir ṽiom \Delta ṽéanam ḡmac cab ṽ'imḡiḡ aṽr.}$  I cannot discover what happened to him.  $\text{ṽí ré ḡá ('ḡ) ḡáḡ ḡo ḡaib \Delta ḡḡair ṽreoirce.}$  He was saying that his father was sick.

Note:  $\Delta$   $\text{ṽi aḡe 'ḡ léḡeam.}$  Which he was reading.  $\text{Cab ḡá aḡat 'ḡ ḡáḡ?}$  What are you saying?



## Idioms:—

ῥῡαίρ ρέ βάιρ. He died.

τά ρέ ταρ εἶρ βάιρ 'ῥαῖαίλ. He has just died.

τά ρέ αῖ ραῖαίλ βάιρ. He is dying.

νῖλ δον λειῖεαρ αῖαμ αἶρ. I cannot help it.

νῖ {ῥέαδοαμ } ῥαν ῥάιρῶε. I cannot help laugh-  
 {ῥέιτοἶρ ἡομ } ing.

## V. Translate into Irish:—

A. 1. However excellent; however great; however young; the longer the better; the smaller the bolder; the younger the better. 2. I could not help laughing. 3. She could not help crying. 4. I made; you will make. They would do. We did not make. They used make. Did you not make?

B. 1. I was sorry to hear you were unwell. 2. I was not inclined to laugh when I saw what happened. 3. Did they tell you they were going to America? 4. I am very grateful to you for the beautiful present you sent me. 5. He used go for a stroll early every morning. 6. Did you hear that her father died last night? 7. He will come when he is least expected. 8. Are you going to spend a month at the sea-side this year? 9. I am tired of this story. I do not take much interest in such a book. 10. The sooner you see him the better. 11. Wait here till I come back. 12. Would you be surprised to hear that he is still alive? 13. I must go before it is dark. 14. Our house is ten feet higher than yours. 15. He stood there with his hands in his pockets waiting till I spoke. 16. As soon as we saw him we ran away. 17. I noticed that the child was ill. 18. He gave all he had to the poor. 19. I will not go unless you come with me. 20. However much attention he paid he learned nothing. 21. What is the matter with that man? 22. Do you think I am afraid of you? 23. They are doing their best to imitate you. 24. Do you know the man with the red hair?

## CEAÇT A DÁ FÍCÍD.

I. TÁ CNOC BHEANNÓAIN (nó, CNOC BHEANTÁIN, MAP GLAODHANN NA PEANTAOINE AIR) I SCORCA UÍ DÚIBNE, I N-IARÉAR CIARRAIRDE. CNOC AN-ÁIR, 'REATH É. NÍL AÇT DON CNOC AMÁIN I N-ÉIRINN NÍOR DOIRTE NÁ É, 'RÉ RIN CORPÁN TUAÇAIL, AN PLIAB IP DOIRTE DE RHA CRUAÇAIB DUBA, TIMCEALL LE NAOI MÍLE AR AN OTAOB TIAR TEAR DE CILL ÁIRNE. IP TIAN GO LEOR DHEAPA-DÓIRHEADT GO DTÍ MULLAC CHUIC BHEANNÓAIN AÇT IP FÍÚ É AN RAÐAIC IONGANTAÇ ATÁ UAIR, INP GAÇ ÁIR, ROIR, RIAR, Ó DEAR, Ó TUAIR. NÍ FÉIRIP OUL RUAR AÇT AR AN GLIACÁN TEAR, MAP IP FAILE MÓRA GEARA NA CLIAÇÁIN EILE. NÍL AÇT TIMCEALL CEATPAHAÇ ACRA TALMAN I MULLAC AN CHUIC. TÁ FÉAR BOG GLAR AG FÁR AIR 7 CAOIRG BEAGA LUÇMARA AG INDEAR AIR. IP ANNAH A BÍONN AN MULLAC SAN PEAMALL AIR MAP IP I AN GAOT ANIAR IP COITCEANTA ANN, 7 BÍONN RÍ RIN TAIR Ó'N BFAIRPGE TIAR. TÁ PEAN-FOÇPAÇ AR AN MULLAC 7 TOBAR IONNHUAR DO BAIN LE MAINIPTIR A BÍ AG BHEANNÓAIN NAOMHA PAO Ó INP AN AIT FIAÐAIN UAGNIÇ PEO.

TÁMÍO AR AN MULLAC ANOIR 7 TÁ RAÐAIC AGAINN AR AN BFAIRPGE MÓIR Ó TUAIR 7 RIAR, 7 Ó DEAR. AR ÁR N-AGAIR Ó TUAIR DÓIRHEAD NÍL LE FEIRCIINT AÇT AN FAIRPGE COIMTEAC. IP TRUAÇ SAN A TUILLEAÇ LONG LE FEIRCIINT UIRÇI. SIÚO CEANN AG TEAÇT A OTUAIR. IP TÓÇA GO BFUL RÍ AG TEAÇT ANALL Ó ALBAIN. TÁ CEANN EILE AG OUL RIAR. IP MÓ I GO MÓR NÁ AN LONG EILE. B'FÉIRIP GO BFUL RÍ AG OUL ANONN GO H-AIMEIRICE.

SIÚO É TOIR TUAIR BÉAL NA SIONNAINNE AN ABA IP MÓ 7 IP RIA D'Á BFUL INP NA TPÍ PÍOGAÇTAIB. SIÚO IAO TOIR CHUIC CIARRAIRDE.

BHEICEANN TÚ NA LOÇA TOIR TEAR I MEAPC NA SCNOC 7 OILEÁIN ÁILNE IONNTA? SIÚO É LOC LÉIN, AN AIT IP ÁILNE I N-ÉIRINN, NÓ B'FÉIRIP RA DOMAN UILE. SIÚO I TEAR DÁÇ AN DAINGIN 7 PLÉIBTE AR GAÇ TAOB OI. SIÚO I CATAIR SARÓBIN AR AN OTAOB TALL (LAPTALL) OI 7 CUAN

an Daingin ar an tSaoib i bfuil (lartbur). Siú é fúinn tiar tear Cnoc an Iolair. Lartall de'n ghenoc ran, tá ceann Dúna Móir, an áit ir ría ríar i n-Éirinn. Siú é fúinn tiar Dún an Óir, mar ar imir na Sapanais real ar na Spáinneasáib i n-aimpír na Banríogha Eilír.

II. CEISTEANNA: 1. Cá bfuil Cnoc Bheannóáin? na Ciuasá Duba? Corca Uí Dúibne? Corrán Tuatail? béal na Sionnainne? Loc Léin? An Daingean? Catair Sairbhin? Dún an Óir? Cnoc an Iolair?

2. Cad tá ar mullaé an Chúic? Cad tá le feicrint riar? roir? ó tear? ó tuair?

III. COMHRÁD: 1. Iméig ruar; ríor, rall (anonn), riar, roir, ó tuair, ó tear.

2. fan tuar, tíor, tall, i bfuil, tiar, toir, tuair, tear.

3. Tar aníor, anuar, anall, aniar, anoir, adtuair an ttear.

4. Cá bfuil ré as toul? Cá bfuil ré anoir? Cá bfuil ré (7rl.) as teact?

#### IV. GRAMMAR.—§ 342. Cím.

##### *Up and Down.*

Tá ré as toul ruar—*motion upwards* from the place where the speaker is.

Tá ré as teact aníor—*motion up from below*, to the place where the speaker is.

Tá ré tuar—*rest* above.

Tá ré as toul ríor—*motion down* from where the speaker is.

Tá ré as teact anuar—*motion down from above* to where the speaker is.

Tá ré tíor—*rest* below.

*North, South, East, West.*

<i>Rest</i>	ṬÁ RÉ ΔΣ oul	ṬÁ RÉ ΔΣ teaéτ	<i>Prepositional use—east of, west of, north of, south of</i>
Ṭoir, <i>east</i>	roir	anoir	larṭoir de, ar an ṭtaobḃ ṭoir de.
Ṭiar, <i>west</i>	riar	aniar	larṭiar de, ar an ṭtaobḃ ṭiar de.
Ṭuairḃ, <i>north</i> .	ó ṭuairḃ	adṭuairḃ	larṭuairḃ de, ar an ṭtaobḃ ṭuairḃ de.
Ṭear, <i>south</i>	ó ṭear	andṭear	larṭear de, ar an ṭtaobḃ ṭear de.

Notice the *inversion* of words in the following :—

In the north-east, ṭoir ṭuairḃ.

From the north-west, aniar adṭuairḃ.

From the south-east, anoir andṭear.

<i>Rest</i>	ṬÁ RÉ ΔΣ oul	ṬÁ RÉ ΔΣ teaéτ	<i>Prepositional use—this side of, &amp;c.</i>
1 ḃpur, <i>this side</i>	anonn	anall	larṭḃur de, ar an ṭtaobḃ 1 ḃpur de.
Ṭall, <i>the other side, yonder</i>	rall	anall	larṭall de, ar an ṭtaobḃ ṭall de.

Ḃuairḃ ré anonn ḡo n-Albain. He went over to Scot-  
land.

Ṭáinig ré anall ó Albain. He came over from Scot-  
land.

Ṭá ré ar an ṭtaobḃ ṭall de'n ḃpalla.\* He is at the  
other side of the wall.

\* Often ṭá ré ṭtao' ṭall 'n ḃpalla.



## V. Translate into Irish :—

A. 1. The ship is going west. 2. The boat is coming from the west. 3. He went west to Tralee. 4. He came west by the short cut. 5. They pulled up the boat. 6. They threw the ball down. 7. She came over from Scotland and remained (at this side). 8. They went over to Scotland and remained. 9. The north wind is cold. 10. The west wind is damp. 11. The wind is north-west. 12. Throw it up to me. 13. I will throw it down to you. 14. He went over to England. 15. Come over (west) to Dingle. 16. They pulled down the window. 17. He came from the north and went southwards. 18. I see ; he does not see ; we shall see ; would they not see ; she used to see ; they did not see ; we would see ; I did not see.

B. 1. There are high, steep cliffs on the north side of the mountain. 2. Dingle is a small town about thirty miles west of Tralee. 3. The bay is three miles beyond those mountains. 4. We saw the fishermen hauling the boat up on the strand. 5. The ship was being driven towards the south-east before the wind. 6. Those are the Reeks directly west. 7. The road leads in a south-westerly direction at this side of those hills, it then turns northwards through the pass and goes east beyond the hills. 8. The southerly breeze was stirring the foliage on the trees. 9. There was a cool spring at the far side of the white rock. 10. He can neither read nor write. 11. They will soon become rich men. 12. We tried several times, but always failed. 13. Do you think you will succeed ? 14. The less we want the happier we shall be. 15. We have just returned from the country. 16. He ran away lest you should see him. 17. You are playing whilst we are working. 18. I shall have finished the book before Easter. 19. The room was being swept when I entered. 20. Who is that lady dressed in blue ? 21. I could not help telling him so. 22. Although he comes to school every day, he learns nothing. 23. No man can do more. 24. He was here

yesterday. 25. Yesterday was very wet ; to-day is fine ; I hope to-morrow will be fine too. 26. He was here last year. 27. Do you expect to have a good crop of barley in that field this year ? 28. They were here last Sunday. 29. Was last Friday a fair day ? 30. They promised to come next Tuesday week



# VOCABULARIES.



## CONTRACTIONS.

<i>a., adj.</i>	adjective	<i>id.</i>	the same
<i>acc.</i>	accusative	<i>m.</i>	masculine
<i>adv.</i>	adverb	<i>n.</i>	noun
<i>an.</i>	abstract noun	<i>nom.</i>	nominative
<i>conj.</i>	conjunction	<i>npl.</i>	nominative plural
<i>dat.</i>	dative	<i>pl.</i>	plural
<i>e.g.</i>	for example	<i>prep.</i>	preposition
<i>f.</i>	feminine	<i>pron.</i>	pronoun
<i>fut.</i>	future	<i>q.v.</i>	which see
<i>gen.</i>	genitive	<i>v.</i>	verb
<i>gsf.</i>	genitive singular feminine	<i>vn.</i>	verbal noun





# VOCABULARIES TO VARIOUS LESSONS.

## I.

an, the.  
 áir, high, tall.  
 bán, white.  
 beag, small, little.  
 boró, \* a table.  
 borca, a box.  
 clár, a board.  
 dearg, red.  
 doras, a door.  
 dub, black.  
 balla, }  
 balla, } a wall.  
 mói, big, large.  
 páipéar, paper.  
 peann, a pen.  
 ríol, a stool.  
 tá, am, art, is, are.

## II.

as, at.  
 ar rcoit, at school.  
 fear, a man.  
 in ar, in the.  
 láir, strong.  
 leir, also.  
 mála, a bag.  
 óg, young.  
 reomra, a room.

## III.

abait, home; *used only after a verb of motion.*  
 beir-im - - ar, I take hold of, I take, I catch.  
 breicfeárta, breakfast.  
 buail-im, I strike.

buail-im ar, I knock at  
 cuir-im, I put.  
 deir-im, I do.  
 dinnéar, dinner.  
 duine, a person.  
 éirí-im, I awake.  
 éirí-im, I rise.  
 fil-im, I return.  
 go dtí, to, till, until.  
 go moó, early.  
 i, in.  
 imir-im, I play.  
 it-im, I eat.  
 maidin, morning.  
 ar maidin, in the morning.  
 oíche, night.  
 síor, down.  
 scoil, a school.  
 ar scoil, to or at school.  
 téir-im, I go.  
 tráthóna, evening.  
 imir-im, I go (away), set out  
 leabhar, a book.

## IV.

deir-im, I kindle.  
 amach, out.  
 amach ar, out of.  
 bainne, m., milk.  
 bean, f., a woman.  
 biorán, m., a pin.  
 bó, f., a cow.  
 breicfeárta, m., breakfast.  
 cadain, when? *interrogative only*  
 cirtin, f., a kitchen.  
 cloig, m., a clock, a bell.  
 corcán, m., a pot.

\* The "o" in this word is pronounced long—viz., ó. A-ríneasó has not been written on it as it is long by position. See "Aids to Irish Pronunciation," § 73.

cnuó-aim, I milk.  
 doim, m., a door.  
 dón-aim, I shut, I close.  
 é, it (referring to a masc. noun).  
 fué-aim, I boil (intrans.).  
 fuinneog, f., a window.  
 irceac, in.  
 irceac in an, into the.  
 le, with.  
 líon-aim, I fill.  
 móin, f., turf.  
 ocl-aim, I open.  
 páine, f., a (pasture) field.  
 rap i bpao, before long.  
 Seagán, Seán, John.  
 scuab-aim, I sweep.  
 tag-aim, I come.  
 toine, f., a fire.  
 tig, } m., a house.  
 teac, }  
 teinteán, m., a hearth.  
 tug-aim, I bring, I give.  
 uisce, m., water.  
 ullmuig-aim, I prepare.  
 uplár, § m., a floor.

## V.

Art, Art.  
 aḡ\* out, going.  
 aḡ poḡtuim, learning.†  
 aḡ feiteám le, waiting for.  
 aḡ léigeam, reading.†  
 aḡ scríobao, writing.†  
 anois, now.  
 auaon, both.  
 aúir, again.  
 aú, each.  
 aúar, m., a fox-hound; a dog.  
 i n-éinpeáir le, along with.  
 lá, m., a day.  
 maorao, m., a dog.  
 mór-aim, I run.  
 annro, here.

## VI.

boim, § m., a table.  
 boica, m., a box.

caile, f., chalk.  
 caol, narrow.  
 cataoir, f., a chair.  
 clár, m., a board.  
 para, long.  
 paila, } m., a wall.  
 baila, }  
 pé, under. pé'n = pe an,  
 Seapio, } short.  
 Saipio, }  
 ip, and  
 íreat, low.  
 leatan, -broad.  
 mála, m., a bag.  
 ná, nor.  
 ní, not.  
 óg, young.  
 rcoil, f., a school.  
 pé, he, it.  
 pí, she, it.

## VII.

aingeal, m., money.  
 aob, m., Hugh.  
 aon, any (aspirates)  
 apr, } says.  
 apra, }  
 Art, m., Art.  
 buail-aim irceac, vn. bualaó, I  
 go in.  
 cao, what?  
 cé, who?  
 oi, to her.  
 oo, to him.  
 geir-aim, vn. faḡait, I get.  
 iapir-aim, vn. iapirao, I ask  
 (Note the construction with this  
 verb.)  
 map, as, because.  
 milpeán, † sweets.  
 na, pl. of an, the  
 pinginn, f., a penny.  
 póca, m., a pocket.  
 pára, satisfied.  
 piopa, m., a shop.  
 tá go maí | very good | all right |  
 Tomár, Thomas.

\* Do not pronounce the ḡ in aḡ before a consonant.

† These words are present participles in English.

‡ This word is pronounced mípleám in Munster.

§ See "Aids to Irish Pronunciation," § 73.

## VIII.

áé, } but.  
 áét, \* }  
 arián, m., bread.  
 áḡ riám, swimming.  
 annran, then.  
 áorṑa, old.  
 átar, m., father.  
 capall, m., horse.  
 cúḡ, five.  
 ari a cúḡ a élog, at five o'clock.  
 cṑom-aim ari, vn. cṑomaó, I  
 begin.  
 deic, ten.  
 eapriac, m., Spring  
 i ḡceann deic nóimeataí, at the  
 end of ten minutes.  
 laḡ, weak.  
 láioiri, strong.  
 loé, m., a lake.  
 maíoean, f., morning.  
 map rin, so, thereabout.  
 meáon-lae, mid-day.  
 nó, or.  
 nuair, when. †  
 obair, f., work  
 ól-aim, vn. ól, I drink.  
 ól-aim piopa, I smoke a pipe.  
 Samraó, m., Summer.  
 seacht, seven.  
 seao-aim (se), vn. seao, I cease.  
 seó-im, vn. seóe, I sit.  
 tarraian(n)ḡ-im, vn. tarriac, I  
 draw.  
 tobac, m., tobacco.  
 tadḡ, Tadhg.  
 tobair, m., a well.

## IX.

áḡ cainnt le, talking to.  
 bṑeoite, ill, sick.  
 bṑian, Brian.  
 carraig, f., a rock.  
 carós, f., a coat.

coṑlaó, sleep.  
 coṑnuróe, dwelling.  
 cṑann, m., a tree.  
 cúḡ, five.  
 deic, ten.  
 deiréact, (state of being) awake.  
 féar, m., grass.  
 ḡo maíe, well.  
 laḡe, act of lying.  
 mí, f., a month.  
 mátar, f., a mother.  
 ó ṑoin, ago.  
 seaoair, Peter.  
 riom } before.  
 riom }  
 seacht, seven.  
 seairm, act of standing.  
 seóe, act of sitting.  
 seó eall, over yonder.  
 seóe, silence.

## X.

ari, on.  
 oíóe, f., night.  
 ran (rin), that, those.  
 riac, f., a rod.  
 riann, f., a slate.  
 ro (reo), this, these.  
 seó, that (yonder).

## XI.

átar, m., joy, gladness.  
 áḡ imteact, going away, setting  
 out, departing.  
 áḡ riámaíoeact, rowing.  
 báó, m., a boat.  
 biaó, m., food.  
 éonnaic, saw.  
 cuiri-im a éoṑlaó, vn. cuir, I  
 put to bed.  
 deóe, f., a drink.  
 deiceall, one's best endeavour.  
 o'innir ri, she told.  
 oóib, to them

\* Even when written thus the τ is never pronounced.

† Most words and phrases like nuair, an seao, &c., which precede the verb in its own clause (except words requiring the dependent form, Ceact VI.) are followed by the relative particle a, which aspirates the verb. The a disappears before or after a vowel.

εαῖλα, *f.*, fear.  
 ψαιριγε, *f.*, sea.  
 ψαρις, *f.*, anger.  
 ῥαοῦ, *f.*, wind.  
 ῥαυῖ, rough.  
 ἀνα-ῥαυῖ, very rough.  
 ἰαυ, they, them.  
 ἰμῆνισμ, *m.*, anxiety.  
 ἰοννταιξ-ἰμ, *vn.* ἰονντό, I turn.  
 λειρ, also.  
 (αον)λειῖεαρ (any) cure, remedy.  
 νάιη, *f.*, shame.  
 οσῖαρ, *m.*, hunger.  
 ραῖ ἄρ, before (used with past tense).  
 ρεανηαῖ, *m.*, terror.  
 ρεάλ, *m.*, a story, news, matter.  
 ροιρ-ἰμ, *vn.* ροιριντ, I reach.  
 ταρτ, *m.*, thirst.  
 τῆαῖξ, *f.*, a strand, a beach.  
 τειρη, *f.*, weariness.  
 τειρηεά, weary.  
 ραῖηαῖ, *m.*, summer.

## XII.

αῖμαυ, 1. \* *m. gen.* ἄν αῖμαυ, timber, wood.  
 βορτ, 1. *m. gen.* ἄν βυρτ, a table.  
 εαῖρ, 1. *m. gen.* ἄν εαῖρ, a hammer.  
 εαν, *m.*, a head.  
 ελῖ, 1. *m.*, a clock, a bell.  
 ελῖ, 1. *m. gen.* ἄν ελῖ, a board.  
 εορῖαν, 1. *m. gen.* ἄν εορῖαν, a pot.  
 ερῖαν, 1. *m. gen.* ἄν ερῖαν, a tree, a mast.  
 ερ εορῖαν, hanging.  
 εαῖ, *f.*, a picture.  
 εορῖ, 1. *m. gen.* ἄν εορῖ, a door.  
 ῖεαρ, 1. *m. gen.* ἄν ῖεαρ, a lock.  
 ἰαῖαν, 1. *m. gen.* ἄν ἰαῖαν, iron.

1 λῖ, in the middle of (followed by a genitive case).

1 η-αῖε, near (followed by genitive).

λαμπα, a lamp.

λεαῖαρ, 1. *m. gen.* ἄν λεαῖαρ, leather.

ορ εἰον, over (followed by gen.).

ρῖαρ, 1. *m. gen.* ἄν ρῖαρ, brass.

ρῖαρῖαν, 1. *m. gen.* ἄν ρῖαρῖαν, a purse.

ρῖοῖ, 1. *m. gen.* ἄν ρῖοῖ, a stool.

τεῖντεῖαν, 1. *m. gen.* ἄν τεῖντεῖαν, a hearth.

τοβαῖ, 1. *m. gen.* ἄν τοβαῖ, a well.

υρῖ, 1. *m. gen.* ἄν υρῖ, a floor.

## XIII.

αῖ εανῖα (οε), mooring, tying (to).

αῖ ῖεαρῖ, harnessing.

αῖ ῖοναῖ, filling.

αῖ ρῖοαῖ, picking.

αῖ ρεαβαῖ, sweeping.

αῖ ταδῖαρτ, bringing.

αῖ ταρῖα, hauling, pulling.

αῖ τῖομῖαντ, driving.

αῖ τεαῖτ, coming.

αῖ λῖρῖ, seeking.

αρ ῖνεαῖ, stretching.

αρ ῖαοῖ, by the side of (*gov. gen. case*).

βῖ, 1. *m. gen.* ἄν βῖ, a boat.

βαῖ, 1. *m. gen.* ἄν βαῖ, top.

βῖαῖ, 1. *m. gen.* ἄν βῖαῖ, mouth.

βῖορῖαν, 1. *m. gen.* ἄν βῖορῖαν, a pin.

βῖαρτ, 1. *m. gen.* ἄν βῖαρτ, a flag.

εῖν, to, towards (*with gen.*).

εαῖαῖ, 1. *m. gen.* ἄν εαῖαῖ, a pier, a quay.

εαῖαῖ, 1. *m. gen.* ἄν εαῖαῖ, a horse.

\* The numbers written after the nouns in the succeeding vocabularies indicate the declension to which they belong. The gender is best learned by memorising the article before the *gen. sing.*; ἄν indicating *masc.*, η *fem.* For a special reason every noun occurring in a vocabulary is not followed by a number—e.g., λαμπα in present vocabulary.



καρπιάς, *f.*, a rock.  
 ceann, *l. m. gen. an cinn*, a head,  
 an end.  
 cipeán, *l. m. gen. an cipeáin*, a  
 basket.  
 cuan, *l. m. gen. an cuain*, a har-  
 bour.  
 eile, other.  
 féac, look! behold!  
 fear, *l. m. gen. an fear*, a man.  
 fúta, under them.  
 gac don, each, every.  
 iarc, *l. m. gen. an éirc*, a fish.  
 i nsiad, after (*gov. gen. case*).  
 ionnta, in them.  
 lán ve, full of.  
 líon, *l. m. gen. an lín*, *npl.*  
 líonta, a net.  
 palann, *l. m. gen. an palainn*,  
 salt.  
 as cur palainn oirta, salting  
 them.  
 téadóán, *l. m. gen. an téadóin*, a  
 rope.  
 trucail, *f.*, a cart.  
 rtao na traenaic, *m.* the rail-  
 way station.

## XIV.

as riuat, walking.  
 as fáir, growing.  
 as féadaint ar, looking at.  
 as fuirpreaó, harrowing.  
 as iarcac, fishing.  
 as rtao ve, ceasing, desisting  
 from.  
 as treabao, ploughing.  
 ann, there.  
 annró, yonedr.  
 an, whether.  
 ná, } whether—not.  
 nac, }  
 an 'mó, how many? (followed  
 by *nom. sing.*).  
 bótar, *l. m. gen. an bótar*, *pl.*  
 bóirte, a road.  
 breaí, fine, beautiful.  
 bun, bottom, end, base.  
 capán, *l. m. gen. an capáin*, a path.  
 cuan, *an cuain*, *pl. cuanta*, a  
 harbour.

ceitire, four.  
 cíonn fé, he sees.  
 cnoc, *l. m. gen. an cnuic*, a hill.  
 cúis, five.  
 ir dóca, it is probable.  
 fear, *l. m. gen. an fear*, grass.  
 fiop, knowledge.  
 ní a fiop asam, I don't know.  
 go tapair, quickly.  
 go dian, vigorously, energetic-  
 ally.  
 go díreac, straight, exactly.  
 i bpaó, far off.  
 i scoinne, against, towards.  
 láir, strong.  
 le paó, for a long time.  
 le céite, together.  
 le feicint, to be seen.  
 lom, bare.  
 mullaic, *l. m. gen. an mullaic*,  
 summit.  
 ó íoin, ago.  
 póil, *gen. póil*, Paul.  
 raóair, *l. m. gen. an raóair*,  
 a sight, a prospect.  
 rtao, a thing.  
 ré, six.  
 téanam abailte, come home.  
 timceall ar, around.  
 tíor, below (*rest*).  
 trí, three.  
 ullam, ready.

## XV.

as rtaao, pulling, plucking.  
 amuic } outside (*rest*).  
 amuic }  
 bripte, *m.*, a trousers.  
 briós, *2. f. gen. na brióise*, a  
 boot, a shoe.  
 capín, *m.*, a cap.  
 capós, *2. f. gen. na capóise*, a coat.  
 cluar, *2. f. gen. na cluair*, an ear.  
 cuil, *2. f. gen. na cuile*, a fly.  
 coirceanta, usually.  
 cor, *2. f. gen. na coire*, a foot, a  
 leg.  
 ouine, *m.*, a person.  
 éaoac, *l. m. gen. an éaoaic*,  
 cloth, clothes.  
 ré'n aer, in the open air.

ḡarrún, 1. *m. gen.* an ḡarrúin, a boy.

ḡruaḡ, 2. *f. gen.* na ḡruaḡe, hair.

hata, *m.*, a hat.

lám, 2. *f. gen.* na láime, a hand.

maoḡaó, 1. *m. gen.* an máoḡaó, *pl.* maḡaíḡe, a dog.

ḡocaí, stockings.

ḡrón, 2. *f. na* ḡróine, a nose.

ḡúil, 2. *f. na* ḡúile, an eye.

ṡá carḡs aḡi, he is wearing a coat, he has a coat on.

## XVI.

ḡṡaṡneam, shining.

ḡḡḡeáó, breaking (*gov. gen.*).

ḡḡḡṡ, playing.

ḡṡeáṡ, coming.

aḡḡeap, 2. *f. gen.* na h-aḡḡeap, weather.

anor, up (*from below*).

anuap, down (*from above*).

áḡruaḡ-im, *vn.* áḡruaḡeó, I raise.

ap ḡeáó, during (*gov. gen.*).

apal, 1. *m. gen.* an apail, an ass.

áḡḡuḡaó, change.

caillte, lost.

coill, 2. *f. gen.* na coille, *pl.* coillte, a wood.

ḡonncaḡap, they saw.

éúca, towards them.

cuiḡim ap ḡnáim, I launch, I float.

ḡeáó-aḡim, I can.

ḡaé éinne aca, each of them.

ḡḡian, 2. *f. gen.* na ḡḡéine, sun.

lá ḡḡéine, a sunny day.

léim-im, *vn.* leimeáó, léimḡeáṡ, I leap.

maḡe ḡáma, an oar.

meap-aḡim, *vn.* meap, I think.

mion-tonn, 2. *f. gen.* na mion-tuinne, a ripple.

ḡaóṡ, 2. *f. gen.* na ḡaóite, wind.

uaṡ, *m.*, a colour.

ḡáḡaim, *vn.* ḡáḡaint, I leave.

long, 2. *f. gen.* na lunge, a ship.

oileán, 1. *m. gen.* an oileáin, an island.

ḡiṡ-im, *vn.* ḡiṡ, I run.

ḡó-láioim, too strong.

ḡcamall, 1. *m. gen.* an ḡcamailt, a cloud.

ḡeol, 1. *m. gen.* an ḡeoil. *npl.* ḡeolta, a sail.

ḡiúó cun ḡiúbaíl leo, off with them = they set out rapidly.

ḡḡeap, 2. *f. gen.* na ḡḡéipe, *pl.* ḡḡeapṡa, sky.

ṡángap, I came.

ṡaóḡ, 2. *f. gen.* na ṡaóite, a side.

tonn, 2. *f. gen.* na tuinne, a wave.

ṡḡeapna, across (*gov. gen.*).

ṡuḡ-aḡim ḡé nḡeapna, I notice.

uaḡim an éluḡs, an hour.

## XVII.

ḡonaṡ, 1. *m. gen.* an ḡonaḡs, *pl.* ḡonaḡaḡe, a fair.

apṡ' eḡeap, says he.

bó, *f. gen.* na bó, *dat.* buin, *npl.* ba, a cow.

cáaḡ, a hundred.

ceannuḡaḡ-im ~~ex~~ ceannuḡeó, I buy.

éuaíó, went.

ḡiól-aḡim, *vn.* ḡiól, I sell.

ḡé ḡeḡeáó, at last.

i leṡ, over.

luáṡ, *m.*, value, price.

méio, amount.

an méio ḡin, so much.

min, 2. *f. gen.* na mine, meal.

púnt, 1. *m. gen.* an púint, a pound.

ḡáḡṡa, satisfied.

ḡcilling, 2. *f. gen.* na ḡcillinge, a shilling.

ḡaol, 5. *f. gen.* na ḡaolaṡ, *pl.* ḡaolaṡa, sixpence.

ṡuḡṡiún, 1. *m. gen.* an ṡuḡṡiuin, fourpence.

ṡaḡap-ḡaó, I shall give.

ṡamall, 1. *m. gen.* an ṡamailt, a short space (of time).

uan, 1. *m. gen.* an uain, a lamb.

O Séaḡóá, O'Shea.

## XVIII.

ḡṡ capáó ṡimṡeall, turning round, revolving.

ḡṡ uúnaó, shutting.

cairraiz, 2 *f. gen.* na cairrige, *pl.*  
cairrigeada, a rock.

aibíó, ripe.

ar an gcuma ro, in this way.

bain-im, *vn.* baint, I out (*of crops*).

brió, quern, millstones.

buiré, yellow.

cáit-im, *vn.* cátaó, I winnow.

cloó, 2. *f. gen.* na cloíce, a stone.

corráin, 1. *m. gen.* an corráin, a  
reaping-hook.

cruiúneacht, *f.*, wheat.

óean-fao, I shall make.

dear, pretty.

deirriúneacht, *f.*, difference.

ó, of it (*fem.*).

fágaim, *vn.* fágáil, fágaint, I  
leave.

glan, clean.

glaoútar, (people) call.

glar, green, grey.

go ceann, to the end of.

gráinne, *m.*, grain.

idir, between.

i gcionn tamail, after a short  
time.

inneal bainte, a mowing  
machine.

inneal buailte, a threshing  
machine.

meit-im, *vn.* meilt, I grind.

mná, *npl.*, women.

muileann, 1. *m. gen.* an muilinn,  
*npl.* muilte, a mill.

plúir, 1. *m. gen.* an plúir, flour.

punnann, 2. *f. gen.* na punn-  
ainne, a sheaf.

rcioból, 1. *m. gen.* an rcioból,  
a barn.

reachtmain, 2. *f. gen.* na reacht-  
maine, a week.

rpeal, 2. *f. gen.* na rpeite, ascythe.

rtúcán, 1. *m. gen.* an rtúcáin,  
a shock, "stook."

rúirte, *m.*, a flail.

tógaim, I lift.

tríom, heavy.

trucail, *f.*, a cart.

tuige, straw.

pac, 1. *m. gen.* an traic, a sack.

min, 2. *f. gen.* na mine, meal.

i mbáiríeac, to-morrow.

gan moill, without delay, soon.

## XIX.

báóir, 3. *m. gen.* an báóir,  
*npl.* báóirí, a boatman.

bain-im, *vn.* baint, I out, I  
reap, I take.

coréa, tired.

cúro éadaiz, clothes.

óean-fainn, I would do, make.

fanaim, *vn.* fanamaint, I stay,  
I wait.

féaoaim, I can, I am able.

fiarruiú-im—oe, *vn.* fiarruiúe,  
I inquire, I ask.

garún, 1. *m. gen.* an garún, a  
lad.

geallaim, *vn.* geallamaint, I  
promise.

gluair-im, *vn.* gluairíeac, I set  
out, I go.

goile, *m.*, appetite, stomach.

iríiz, inside (*rest*).

muilneoir, 3. *m. gen.* an muilne-  
oir, *npl.* muilneoirí, a miller.

mašao, I shall go.

maol, 5. *f. gen.* na maolac, *npl.*  
maolada, sixpence.

rcatam, 1. *m. gen.* an rcatam,  
a space of time.

rcát, 3. *m. gen.* an rcáta, a shade.

rlac iarcaiz, 2. *f. gen.* na  
rlaite, a fishing rod.

rnám-aim, *vn.* rnám, I swim.

rruic, 3. *m.* an rrruic, *pl.* rrruic-  
anna, a stream.

ruaimnear, 1. and 3. *m. gen.*  
an rruaimnir, -ara, peace,  
quietness.

tar n-air, back (*adverb*).

toirc, owing to.

as féacaint ar, looking at.

as iomaint, playing hurley.

ana-leirceamail, very lazy.

oudairt ré—le, he told, said to.

go h-áiríizte, at any rate,  
especially.

tiocfao, I shall come.

báirteac, 2. *f. gen.* na báirtige, rain.

as báirtig, as báirteac, raining.  
laeéanta raoidhe, holidays, vacation.

geimheas, 1. *m. gen.* an geimheas, winter.

ceact, 3. *m. gen.* an ceacta, lesson.

feoil, 3. *f. gen.* na feola, meat.

mil, 3. *f. gen.* na meala, honey.

biop, 3. *m. gen.* an beara, a point, a spit (for meat, &c.).

peann luairde, 1. *m. gen.* an pinn —, *pl.* peanna or pinn, a lead pencil.

fluic, *gsf.* fluice, wet.

fuair, *gsf.* fuairie, cold.

tiim, *gsf.* tiime, tiorma, dry.

cmop, 3. *m. gen.* an cpeara, a belt, a girdle.

blát, 3. *m. gen.* an bláta, *npl.* a or anna, a blossom, a flower.

uairdeasóir, 3. *m. gen.* an uairdeasóir, *npl.* óirí, a watch.

éan, 1. *m. gen.* an éin, a bird.

buir-im, *vn.* buireas, I break.

fár-aim, *vn.* fár, I grow.

uhoiceas, 1. *m. gen.* an uhoicéas, a bridge.

nuas, *gsf.* nuairde, new (also nuas, indecl.).

## XX.

aithe, *f.*, knowledge, acquaintance.

allta, wild.

ámhar, 1. *m. gen.* an ámhair, doubt, suspicion.

ámhac, though.

beirteac, 1. *m. gen.* an beirtéas, a beast.

comairle, *f.*, advice.

comairle a leara, a beneficial advice.

coinnuig-im, *vn.* coinnuie, I dwell, I live (in or at).

uáil, 2. *f. gen.* na uáile, a desire

éinne, anyone.

eolair, 1. *m. gen.* an eolair, knowledge.

fiop, 3. *m. gen.* an fpeara, knowledge.

giormac, 3. *f. gen.* na giormacáta, nearness, proximity.

gleann, 3. *m. gen.* an gleanna, *npl.* -nnta, a valley, a glen.

meas, 3. *m. gen.* an meara, esteem.

ól, *vn.* of ólaim, I drink.

puinn (governs *gen.*) much (with *neg.* or *interrog.*).

macánta, honest, respectable.

ruim, 2. *f. gen.* na ruime, heed, care.

tośa, *f.*, a choice.

tośa an eolair, the best knowledge.

ar buile, in a rage, mad.

ar meirce, intoxicated.

ar nóir, like, after the manner of.

cau 'na éasob go (ná), why (not).

áit, 2. *f. gen.* na h-áite, *npl.* -eanna, a place.

mair, *gsf.* -e, good.

go veimín, indeed.

muas, was born.

ó muiréas, Murphy.

rráir, 2. *f. gen.* na rrráir, *pl.* -eanna, a street; a village.

caitair, *f.*, a city.

amaván, 1. *m. gen.* an amaváin, a fool.

goim, *gsf.* guime, blue.

guit, 3. *m. gen.* an gúta, a voice.

caitair, when ? *interrogative.*

## XXI.

airneann, 1. *m. gen.* an airneann, Mass.

atair, *m. gen.* an atair, a father.

báo mára, *m.*, a rowing boat.

báo feoil, *m.*, a sailing boat.

cáir, 1. *m. gen.* an cáir, a car.

coir (governs *gen.*), near, beside.

cmiochnuigte, *verbal adj.*, finished.



cuio, 3. *f. gen.* na cooa, *pl.* cooanna, a share, part.  
 aḡ éirteaḡt, "hearing."  
 cuairt, 3. *f. gen.* na cuairta, *pl.* cuairtanna, a visit.  
 culaíḡ éadaíḡ, 2. *f. gen.* na culaíḡe, a suit of clothes.  
 Doimnac, 1. *m. gen.* an Doimnaíḡ, Sunday.  
 ué Doimnaíḡ, on Sunday.  
 gléar-aím, I prepare, I get ready.  
 hata, 4. *m. gen.* an hata, a hat.  
 i ḡcóiḡi (*governs gen.*), for.  
 inneor-aḡ } I shall tell.  
 innreoḡ-aḡ }  
 luan, 1. *m. gen.* an luain, Monday.  
 ué luain, on Monday.  
 mátaíḡ, *f. gen.* na mátaíḡ, a mother.  
 moill, 2. *f. gen.* na moille, delay.  
 naomḡa, holy, blessed.  
 Saḡaíḡn, 1. *m. gen.* an tSaḡaíḡn, Saturday.  
 pean-aḡaíḡ, *m. gen.* an tpean-aḡaíḡ, a grandfather.  
 péipéal, 1. *m. gen.* an trépépéil, a chapel.  
 rtábla, 4. *m. gen.* an rtábla, a stable.  
 tiomáin-im, *vn.* tiomáint 1., I drive.  
 ḡo moḡuálaḡ aḡta péin, proud of themselves.  
 céaḡna, same.  
 an Doimnac ro cuḡainn, next Sunday.  
 buaḡaíll, 3. *m. gen.* an buaḡaílla, *pl.* buaḡaíllí, a boy, a lad.  
 ḡúna, 4. *m. gen.* an ḡúna, a dress.  
 Caḡal, 1. *m. gen.* -aíll, Cathal.  
 ribín, 4. *m. gen.* an ribín, ribbon.  
 pobal, 1. *m. gen.* an pobail, congregation, church.  
 pluair, 2. *f. gen.* na pluairé, *npl.* eanna, a cave.

ionḡantaḡ, *gsf.* ionḡantaíḡe, wonderful, surprising.  
 timḡeall le, about (=nearly).  
 uiaín, ever.  
 maḡcaíḡeḡt, riding.  
 caoi, 4. *f. gen.* na caoi, *pl.* caoiḡe, opportunity.  
 coinín, 4. *m. gen.* an coinín, a rabbit.  
 neaḡ, 1. and 2. *m. and f. gen.* an nio, na nioe, *pl.* neaḡaḡa, nio, a nest.  
 uḡ, 2. *m. and f. gen.* an uíḡ, na h-uíḡe, *pl.* uíḡe, an egg.  
 neam-ḡoitḡeanta, strange, unusual.  
 éirneoḡaíḡ linn, we shall "get on."  
 rúil, 2. *f. gen.* na rúile, hope.  
 muinnteaíḡ, 2. *f. gen.* na muinntíḡe, people.  
 caipín, 4. *m. gen.* an caipín, a cap.  
 bata, 4. *m. gen.* an bata, a stick.  
 cipín, 4. *m. gen.* an cipín, a small piece of wood, a match.  
 rcoláíḡe, 4. *m. gen.* an rcoláíḡe, a scholar, schoolboy.  
 tuiḡe, 4. *f. gen.* na tuiḡe, straw  
 poíḡ, 1. *m. gen.* an poíḡ, a (river-) bank.

## XXII.

cainnt, 2. *f. gen.* na cainnte, talk.  
 aḡ cainnt, talking.  
 ceirt, 2. *f. gen.* na ceirte, *npl.* ceirteanna, a question.  
 páḡ-aím, *vn.* páḡaint or páḡaílt, 1., I leave.  
 focaí, 1. *m. gen.* an focaí, a word.  
 ḡo uíḡeḡ, exactly.  
 ḡo léir, entirely.  
 i ḡcionn (*governs gen.*), at the end of.  
 láitḡeḡ, present, presently.  
 leabaíḡ rcpíobḡa, 1. *m. gen.* an leabaíḡ rcpíobḡa, a writing-copy.  
 leaḡanaḡ, 1. *m. gen.* an leaḡanaíḡ, a page.  
 beannuíḡim, I bless.

λεατ-υαιρ, 2. *f. gen.* na λεατ-υαιρ, half an hour.

μάιξιρτιρ, *m. gen.* an μάιξιρτιρ, *npl.* μάιξιρτιρί, a master.

μανς, 3. *m. gen.* an μανςα, a class, a rank.

ρρηιόθ-αιμ, 1., I write.

ρρηιόυις-ιμ, *vn.* ρρηιόυζαθ, 2., I examine.

ρεαρ-αιμ, *vn.* ρεαραν, 1., I stand.

ρρσιρ-ιμ, *vn.* ρρσιριντ, 1., I reach (also ρρσιό-ιμ, *vn.* -ιντ).

ρριόεαάν, 1. *m. gen.* an ρριόεαάν, a seat, a desk.

τάινις ρέ, he came.

Τεαγερ ρρηιόρταρ, 1. *m. gen.* an τεαγερ, the Catechism.

τιμχεαλλ (*governs gen.*), around.

έιμις-ιμ (*vn.* ειρξε, 2.), im ρεαραν, I stand up.

ο'έιμις ρέ 'na ρεαραν, he stood up.

ραιττε na h-imeapτa, 4. *f. gen.* na ραιττε, the play ground.

τόζαιμ, *vn.* τόζαιντ, τόζαίλ, I rear.

έinne, some one, any one.

αζ μάθ, saying.

ιμμim, *fut.* ιμμεοαθ, *vn.* ιμιντ, I play.

τέιρ, go (thou), τέιμις, go ye.

λέιξιμ, *vn.* λέιξεάν, I read.

ρυσθ, *gsf.* ρυαίρε, dark-red, red-haired.

κατ, 3. *m. gen.* an κατα, a battle.

ρυιτσεαθ, *gsf.* -τιξε, sanguinary, bloody.

### XXIII.

κομηα, 5. *f. gen.* na κομηαν, a chest.

λιατρίορ, 2. *f. gen.* na λιατρίορε, *npl.* λιατρίορί, a ball.

ραc, 1. *m. gen.* an τραc, a sack.

ρπαρίαν, 1. *m. gen.* an'ρπαρίαν, a purse.

### XXIV.

αινμίορε, 4. *m. gen.* an αινμίορε, *pl.* -ότε, an animal.

αμ αζαίθ, opposite (*with gen.*).

βινν, *gsf.* βιννε, melodious, sweet.

βαοζαλαθ, *gsf.* βαοζαλαίξε, dangerous.

κατ αιρ, 5. *f. gen.* na κατμαθ, *pl.* -αθα, a city.

ερυιτνεαατ, 3. *f. gen.* na ερυιτνεαατ, wheat.

οιρce, 4. *m. gen.* an οιρce, oats.

cleite, 4. *m. gen.* an cleite, *npl.* cleici, a feather.

έim, I see; ní ρεic-ιμ, I do not see. An bpeic-ιμ, do I see? (§ 342.)

cuimnις-ιμ . . . (αμ), *vn.* cuimneam, 2., I remember.

οειρμυζεατ, 3. *f. gen.* na οειρμυζεατ, difference.

eoιna, 4. or 5. *f. gen.* na h-eoιna(n), barley.

εατορτα, between them.

ειτil-ιμ, *vn.* ειτilτ, 2., I fly.

ρeic-ιμ (dependent form of έim), I see. (§ 342.)

ρeιpμeoiρ, 3. *m. gen.* an ρeιpμeoiρa, *npl.* ρeιpμeoiρί, a farmer.

ιoγhαθ, wonder: ιρ ιoγhαθ λιom, I wonder.

ceol, 1. *m. gen.* an ceoil, music.

imeapc (*governs gen.*), among.

lonoub, 1. *m. gen.* an lonoub, a blackbird.

lonnoun, 2. *f. gen.* -uine, London.

meaις, *m.*, a magpie.

πάιp, 2. *f. gen.* na πάιpce, *npl.* πάιpceanna, a (pasture) field.

ρpέαcán, 1. *m. gen.* an ρpέαcáin, a crow.

milp, *gsf.* milpe, sweet.

ní 'oeaζaίθ ρέ, he did not go.

μυζαθ é, he was born.

οο μιτ ρέ, he ran.

αζ μιτ, running, flowing.

τpάις, 3. *f. na* τpάςa, a straud, beach.

ρειατάν, 1. *m. gen.* ἀν ρειατάν, a wing.

ρρεατ, 2. *f. gen.* na ρρείρε, *npl.* ρρεατὰ, a hawthorn bush.

ταλαίη, 1. *m. 5. f.* ἀν ταίη, na ταλίη, land.

τιγεαίη, 4. *m. npl.* τιγεαίη, a land-lord.

τάλλ, over there, yonder (*rest*).

τσατ, 2. *f. gen.* na τσαιτε, country (*as opposed to city*).

τσαίη, 4. *m. gen.* ἀν τσαίη, a visit to the country.

νιό, 4. *m. gen.* ἀν νιό, *pl.* νείτε, a thing.

βαίη, 4. *m. gen.* ἀν βαίη, a crop.

## XXV.

οίη, 4. *m. gen.* ἀν οίη, a teacher.

ρίη, 2. *f. gen.* na ρίη, *npl.* ρίη, a slate.

ζοίη, *gsf.* ζοίη, blue.

## XXVI.

άη, 2. *f. gen.* na η-άη, a point (*of the compass*), direction.

εαίη, 1. *m. gen.* ἀν είη, a quarter.

εαίη, 1. *m. gen.* ἀν είη, right, justice; τὰ ἀν εαίη, you are right.

εαίη, I heard.

εαίη, 3. *f. gen.* na εαίη, *pl.* εαίη, a share, portion.

εαίη, 1. *m. gen.* ἀν εαίη, a brother.

εαίη, 1. *m. gen.* ἀν εαίη, one's best endeavour.

εαίη, *gsf.* -εαίη, late.

εαίη, probably.

εαίη, 1. *m. gen.* ἀν εαίη, I become silent.

εαίη, 1. *m. gen.* ἀν εαίη, I listen to.

εαίη, almost.

εαίη, 1. *m. gen.* ἀν εαίη, a minute.

εαίη, 1. *m. gen.* ἀν εαίη, a wing.

εαίη, 2. *f. gen.* na εαίη, *npl.* εαίη, a hawthorn bush.

εαίη, 1. *m. 5. f.* ἀν εαίη, na εαίη, land.

εαίη, 4. *m. npl.* εαίη, a land-lord.

εαίη, over there, yonder (*rest*).

εαίη, 2. *f. gen.* na εαίη, country (*as opposed to city*).

εαίη, 4. *m. gen.* ἀν εαίη, a visit to the country.

εαίη, 4. *m. gen.* ἀν εαίη, a thing.

εαίη, 4. *m. gen.* ἀν εαίη, a crop.

## XXVII.

εαίη, 2. *f. gen.* na η-εαίη, age.

εαίη, 1. *m. gen.* ἀν εαίη, I live, I exist.

εαίη, 1. *m. gen.* ἀν εαίη, a sailor.

εαίη, 1. *m. gen.* ἀν εαίη, an infant.

εαίη, 1. *m. gen.* ἀν εαίη, a mason.

εαίη, 4. *m. gen.* ἀν εαίη, an old person.

εαίη, 3. *m. gen.* ἀν εαίη, a carpenter.

εαίη, 3. *m. gen.* ἀν εαίη, a tailor.

εαίη, and a half.

εαίη, 4. *m. gen.* ἀν εαίη, a child.

εαίη, 3. *m. gen.* ἀν εαίη, a doctor.

εαίη, 1. *m. gen.* ἀν εαίη, next year.

εαίη, 1. *m. gen.* ἀν εαίη, then, at that time.

## XXVIII.

εαίη, 5. *f. gen.* na η-εαίη, *npl.* εαίη, a river.

ana-óúil, 2. *f. gen.* na h-ana-óúile, a great desire.  
 bootáinín, 4. *m., gen.* an bootáinín, a cabin, a hut.  
 caillte, *v. adj.*, lost, dead.  
 canncaraic, *gsf.* -aige, ill-tempered.  
 coir, 1. *m. gen.* an cúir, a turn, move, stir.  
 cuimín, 2. *f. gen.* na cuimíne, memory : *ir* cuimín liom, I remember.  
 óe, out of it, of it.  
 gáda, 4. and 5. *m. gen.* an gáda or gádann, *npl.* gáidne, a smith.  
 glaoú-aím, *vn.* glaoúac, I call, I cry out.  
 gnátaic, *gsf.* -aige, usual.  
 laica, 5. *f. gen.* na laican, *npl.* -ain, a duck.  
 muin, 2. *f. gen.* na muine, *npl.* muiní, a back.  
 páile, 4. *f. gen.* na páile, the sea.  
 raoḡal, 1. *m. gen.* an traoḡail, the world, life.  
 tair, in the west (*rest*).  
 tuirim na h-oirice, 2. *f. gen.* na tuirime, nightfall.  
 an cúro *ir* mó óe, at most, the greater part of.  
 roimóir, the greater number, majority.  
 as baile, at home (*rest*).  
 náic móir, almost.  
 le véiriceanaige, lately.  
*ir* oóca, it is probable.  
 muire, why !  
 páilte, 4. *f. gen.* na páilte, welcome, greeting.  
 aimir, 1. *m. gen.* an aimir, doubt, suspicion.  
 ní féadaim, I don't know. } *used only*  
 ní féadaim ré, he } *negatively*  
 does not know. } *and inter-*  
 } *rogatively.*  
 cara, 5. *m. and f. gen.* an cara, na cara, *npl.* cáiríoe, a friend.  
 vealb, *gsf.* -a, poor.  
 éipeá, you would see.  
 Ó Griobda, Griffin.

rolar, -1. *m. gen.* an rrolair, *npl.* roilre, light.  
 ceapúca, 5. *f. gen.* na ceapúcan. *pl.* -ain, -ana, a forge.  
 go veimín, indeed.  
 rlighe-beata(ó), 4. *f. gen.* na rlighe, *npl.* rlighe—, livelihood, profession, occupation.  
 vóir, *gsf.* vóire, faithful, dear.  
 voimín, *gsf.* voimíne, deep.  
 voica, dark.  
 Ó Dubḡail, Doyle.  
 tair n-air, back (*adv.*).

## XXIX.

áiro, compar. doiríoe high.  
 beag, „ luḡa, small.  
 éavrom, compar. éavruime, light.  
 fava, compar. fuíoe, ría, long.  
 gáir, „ ḡoiria, short.  
 íreal, „ írle, low.  
 móir, „ mó, big.  
 oic, „ meara, bad.  
 trom, „ truíme, heavy.  
 uairne, „ uairíne, green.  
 zéar, „ zéiríe, sharp, steep.  
 leacan, „ leiríne, leacaine, broad.  
 caol, „ caoile, narrow.  
 laḡ, „ laige, weak.  
 rean, „ ríne, old.

## XXX.

báio iarcairḡ, 1. *m.*, a fishing boat.  
 beac, 2. *f. gen.* na beice, a bee.  
 bliadain, 3. *f. gen.* na bliadna, a year.  
 bheoite, sick.  
 vóir-aím . . . ar, I pay for.  
 láirí, *gsf.* láiríoe, strong.  
 luaic, 3. *m. gen.* an luaica, price, value.  
 óḡ, *gsf.* óḡe, young.  
 rar ar, before (*with past tense*).  
 aḡ vóir i breaḡar, getting better.  
 raróir, *gsf.* raróiríe, rich.



leabharlann, 2 *f.* na leabhar  
laine, a library.  
ar toirde, in front.  
ar maidin ó Sathairn, on Satur-  
day morning.  
buailead bheoite é, he became  
(got) sick.  
o'éirigh ré 'na fuithe, he got up  
(out of bed).  
mí, *f. gen.* na mí, míora, *npl.*  
míora, míonna, a month.  
bheoitead, 3. *f. gen.* na bheoite-  
adta, illness.  
pearamaí, *gsf.* -amla, manly.  
comla, 5. *f. gen.* na comlan, *pl.*  
-ain, a door (leaf).  
eochar, 5. *f. gen.* na h-eochar, *pl.*  
eochara, a key.  
ríogaí, *gsf.* -amla, royal,  
kingly.  
paróirte, 4. *f. gen.* na paróirte,  
a parish.  
rlíab, 2. *m. gen.* an trléibe, *pl.*  
rléibte, a mountain.

## XXXI.

bán, *gsf.* báine, white.  
cé acu, which of them?  
glac-aím, I take.  
innir . . to, tell . . to.  
deir-im, I say : deirim le, I tell.  
ir dóig liom, I think.  
icim, *vn.* icte, I eat.  
Ó Laochairne, O'Leary.  
meap-aím, *vn.* meap, I consider,  
think, judge.

## XXXII.

ait, *gsf.* -e, funny, strange.  
an tomad (governs *gen.*), too much.  
bhaon, 1. *m. gen.* an bhaoin, a drop.  
cáire, 4. *m.*, cheese.  
coicéirdear, 2. *f. gen.* na coicéir-  
ire, *npl.* -eaca, a fortnight.  
éual-ar, } I heard.  
éuala, }  
dealliam, 1. *m. gen.* an deall-  
iam, appearance.  
faig-aím, *vn.* faigáil, I get, I find.

fan-aím, *vn.* fanaimint, I stay,  
I remain.

fan-aím . . le, I wait for.  
i gcóir (governs *gen.*), for.  
imteoð-aó, I shall go (away).  
lám, 1. *m. gen.* an láir, middle.  
lín tíge, *m. gen.* an lín, a house-  
hold.

móran (governs *gen.*), much.  
óráirte, 4. *f. gen.* na h-óráirte,  
an orange.

reomra, 4. *m. gen.* an treomra,  
a room.

rilín, 4. *m. gen.* an trilín, a  
cherry.

ruicre, 4. *m. gen.* an tr.,  
sugar.

té, 4. *m. gen.* an té, tea.

uðall, 1. *m. gen.* an uðall, *npl.*  
uðla, an apple.

do réir (governs *gen.*), according  
to.

do'n tuair po, this time, on this  
occasion.

ir cuimín liom, I remember.

ruir-im cun buirto, I sit down  
to table.

táim san beir ar foğnam, I am  
somewhat unwell.

Ó Donncha, O'Donoghue.

reaclmáin, 2. *f. gen.* na reacl-  
maíne, a week.

rpíonán, 1. *m. gen.* an rpíonáin,  
a gooseberry.

ruš talmán, 3. *m. gen.* an  
truša—, a strawberry.

comneal, 2. *f. gen.* na comnte,  
*pl.* -nli, a candle.

port láirge, Waterford.

luimneac, *m.* and *f. gen.* luimniš,  
or -irge, Limerick.

## XXXIII.

cairte, *verbal adj.*, worn out.

cóir, *gsf.* córa, right, just.

críochnuig-im, *vn.* críochnuša  
I finish.

críonna, old.

deag-ar, *past tense, dependent*  
*form* of éuað-ar, I went.

féad-aim, I can, I am able.  
feircint, } verbal noun of cíim,  
feircint, } I see.

ḡáimíúe, 4. m. gen. an ḡáimíúe,  
act of laughing, laughter.

ḡneannmair, *gsf.* -aíre, funny,  
strange, comical.

ḡualá, 5. f. gen. na ḡualánn, *npl.*  
ḡualne, a shoulder.

innrint, v. noun of innrim, I  
tell.

ionad, 1. m. gen. an ionad, a  
place.

ionnpairt, 2. f. gen. na h-ionn-  
pairte, act of tumbling, rolling,  
jostling.

léiḡeáim, } act of reading.  
léiḡeáó, }

orcalt, v. noun of orclaim, I  
open.

rocmaḡt, 3. f. gen. na rocmaḡta,  
ease, quietness.

rimoirint, v. noun of rimoirim, I  
reach.

ruairac, *gsf.* -aíḡe, trivial, poor-  
spirited, wretched.

taítn-im . . le, } *vn.* taítnéáim,  
taítniḡ-im . . le, } I please.

tuirlí(n)ḡ-im, *vn.* tuirlingḡ, tur-  
lac, I alight.

uḡbairt ré leir, he said to  
him.

rim an arail, the owners of the  
ass.

ní túirce, no sooner.

pléarc } ré ar ḡáimíúe, he burst  
rḡairt } out laughing.

aḡ coiríúeáḡt, walking (on foot).

aḡ iomcár, carrying.

i n-áimíúe, up.

úear, *gsf.* úeire, nice; lám úear,  
right hand.

truaḡ, 2. f. gen. na truaíḡe, pity,  
compassion.

mac, 1. m. gen. an mic, a son.

anór, up (from below).

arú! why!

tuit-im, *vn.* tuitim, I fall.

báó-aim, *vn.* báóáó, I drown.

i mbun, in charge of (*with gen.*).

ámhán, 1. m. gen. an ámhán, a  
song.

ualac, 1. m. gen. an uálaiḡ, *npl.*  
-aiḡe, a load, a burden.

rcéaluiríúeáḡt, 3. f. gen. na  
rcéaluiríúeáḡta, story-telling.

ruadaiḡ-im, *vn.* ruadac, I rob.

éirḡe, gen. éirḡte, *vn.* of éiruiḡim,  
I rise.

rlán, safe, well.

iarcáire, 4. m. gen. an iarcáire,  
a fisherman.

### XXXIV.

bḡeac, 1. m. gen. an bḡic, a trout.

buaib, *dat. pl.* of bó, f., a cow.

connḡae, 4 f. gen. na connḡae,  
*npl.* -aeḡe, a county.

ceanntair, 1. m. gen., an ceann-  
tair, district.

cruinniḡaó, *vn.* an cḡruinniḡte,  
a meeting.

culait, 2 f. gen. na culaitḡe, a  
suit (of clothes).

úéirc, 2. f. gen. na úéirce, an  
alms.

uonn, *gsf.* uuinne, brown.

éaḡraimail, *gsf.* -míla, strange,  
queer.

fuinte, well-knit, well-built.

imeall, 1. m. gen. an imill, a  
border.

méaracán, 1. m. gen. an méarac-  
án, thimble.

mór-uitiméall, *adv.*, all round.

rcata, 4. m. gen. an rcata, a  
group, a flock.

tinncéir, 3. m. gen. an tinncéair,  
*npl.* -céirí, a tinker.

ream na méaracán, the thimble-  
rigger.

tiḡ an tábairne, the public-  
house.

mar a (*eclipsing*) where (*not inter-*  
*rogative*).

le h-air, near (*with gen.*).

bḡeac, *gsf.* bḡice, speckled,  
"check."

arú inóe, the day before yester-  
day.

αν Ουβάναδ, Mr. Devane, Devine.  
 ó Ουβάιν, O'Devane, Devine.  
 ραυόβιρ, *gsf.* ραυόβιρε, rich.  
 ρρόριτ, 1. *m. gen.* αν ρρόριτ, fun,  
 sport.  
 οίμεαο, as many (*with gen.*).

## XXXV.

οίμεαο . . . αςυρ, as many . . .  
 αα.

ρτοα, 1. *m. gen.* αν ρτοα, a  
 stocking.

βααδ, 1. *m. gen.* αν βααδ, a  
 beggarman.

αιβμεάν, 1. *m. gen.* -άιν, April.  
 αοινε, *f.*, Friday.

beataine, *f.*, May.

βλιαόαιν βιριζ, *f.*, a leap-year.

βμειρ, 2. *f. gen.* να βμειρε, an  
 increase.

κέαοαοιν, 2. *f. gen.* -ε, Wednes-  
 day.

κεατμαμάο, fourth.

κορόιν, 5. *f. gen.* να κορόναδ, a  
 crown.

οαροαοιν, 2. *f. gen.* -ε, Thursday.

οαταο, }  
 οά ρίεο, } forty.

οοιναδ, 1. *m. gen.* -αίξ, Sun-  
 day.

εαναιρ, *f.*, January.

ρεαβρα, *f.*, February.

ριέε, *npl.* ρίεο, twenty.

ροζμαρ, 1. *m. gen.* αν ροζμαρ,  
 Autumn, harvest.

ρuiζleaδ, 1. *m. gen.* αν ρuiζλιζ,  
 a remainder.

ιύτ, 1. *m.*, July.

λά, *m. gen.* αν λαε, *npl.* λαε-  
 αντα, a day.

luan, 1. *m. gen.* -αιν, Monday.

λuγnapa, *f.*, August.

μαρτ, 1. *m. gen.* αν μαρτ, Tues-  
 day.

μάριτα, *m.*, March.

μειτεαίν, 1. *m. gen.* -ίμ, June.

μί να νοβλας, December.

ραιζοιυρ, 3. *m.* αν τραιζοιύμα,  
*pl.* υιρί, a soldier.

νοβλας, 5. *f. gen.* να νοβλας,  
 Christmas.

Σαίμιν, 3. *f. gen.* να Σαίμιν,  
 November.

Σαταριν, 1. *m. gen.* -αίρην,  
 Saturday.

τηί ρίεο, sixty.

τυιλλ-ίμ, 1. *m. vn.* τυιλλεαίν, I  
 earn.

τυιτ . . . αμαδ, happened, came  
 to pass.

α το ρέ έεαταρ, four times two.  
 κυρ-ίμ ι n-τυιτ το, I inform.

Οειμεαο ροζμαρ, October.

μεαοοιν ροζμαρ, September.

άιλ, pleasure, desire. ιρ άιλ  
 λιομ, I wish.

αμάιν, only; one; αέτ αμάιν,  
 except.

μάιτε, 4. *f. gen.* να μάιτε, *npl.*  
*id.* and μαιτεαнна, a quarter  
 of a year; a season.

ρεαρύμ, 1. *m. gen.* αν τρεαρύμ,  
 season.

Σειρμεαο, 1 *m. gen.* αν Σειρμυο,  
 Winter.

βριζ, 2. *f. gen.* να βριζε, *pl.*  
 βριοζα, power, virtue, meaning,  
 reason; οά βριζ ριν, on that  
 account, therefore.

αβαιρ, *imper.* of οειρμ, I say.

μέαουιζ-ίμ, *vn.* μέαουζαο, I  
 increase, multiply (*by, ré*).

βολόζ, 2. *f. gen.* να βο- }  
 λόιζε, } a loaf.

βριέε αμάιν, 4. *m.*,

βéal ρειρτε, Belfast.

υμλυιζ-ίμ, *vn.* υμλυζαο, I bow.

αν μόρ, how much?

ριο ιαο, these are (refers to what  
 follows).

## XXXVI.

ανα-αίμρην, 2. *f. gen.* -ε, a great  
 time.

α λάν οαοινε, many people.

άλυινν, *gsf.* άίλνε, beautiful.

αζ cantain, warbling, singing.

άριταδ, 1. *m. gen.* αν άριταίξ, *npl.*  
 -αίξε, a vessel.

a tuitlesad, any more (*lit.* its increase).

blát, 3. *m. gen.* an bláta, *npl.* blátanna, a blossom.

comhgar, 1. *m. gen.* an comhgar, a short-cut.

comhlíonaim, *vn.* -ad, I fulfil.

cruóaim, *vn.* cruósad, I milk.

cúmhla, fragrant.

tuilleasgar, 1. *m. gen.* an tuilleasgar, foliage.

polláin, *gsf.* -e, wholesome, healthy.

geallaimint, *gen.* na geallaimna, verbal noun of geallaim, I promise.

gearrcaite, 4. *m.*, a little girl.

gnóta, *gsf.* -aige, busy.

reacar, compared with, in comparison with.

ríol, 1. *m. gen.* an ríol, *npl.* ríolta, seed.

tiomáin-im, *vn.* tiomáint, I drive.

uaigneac, *gsf.* -nige, lonesome.

i n-ainneoin, } in spite of (*with*  
i n-ainneoin, } *gen.*).

as gabáil do éadaíonnaib, working at lessons.

ar áilneac an domáin, exceedingly beautiful.

is míoim dom, it is time for me.

leitir, 2. and 5. *f. gen.* na leitire, leitireac, *npl.* leitireada, a letter. (Also leitir.)

amuis, } outside (*rest*).

amuis, }

i míc, during (*with gen.*).

amlaib, thus, so.

i noisad, after (*of place, with gen.*).

úir, *gsf.* úire, fresh.

glar, *gsf.* glaire, grey.

gabaim gar, I pass (*by*).

éairir, over it, past it (*f.*).

cruó, 1. *m. gen.* an cruó, *npl.* -iúte, a horse-shoe.

deargaim, *vn.* deargad, I red-den.

duad, 1. *m. gen.* an duad, difficulty.

gábad, 1. *m. gen.* an gábad, want, necessity.

iarmaic, 3. *f. gen.* na h-iarmaica, an attempt.

inneoin, 3. *f. gen.* na h-inneoina *npl.* -onaica, an anvil.

lúbaim, *vn.* -ad, I bend.

reacaim, 1. *m. gen.* an reacaim, a space of time.

réirim, *vn.* -eas, I blow.

roc, 1. *m. gen.* an ruc, a snout, a sock; also a ploughshare.

tear, *m.* 1. and 3. *gen.* an tear, or an teara, heat.

as fairsir, watching him.

ar laraib, lighting, glowing.

caib éirge go (ná), why, for what purpose (*not*).

éirgeann liom, I succeed.

is beag buaicail, there are few boys who, &c.

teipeann oim é 'óéanaim, I fail to do it.

teip oim, I failed.

o'aoir, of age.

i raib, about, concerning (*with gen.*).

uráir, 2. *f. gen.* na h-uráire use.

uile: an uile fear, every man: an uilean uile, the whole world.

ámteac, however, though.

ar ran amac, from that out, thenceforward.

minic, often (*with go*, unless *is precedes*).

oim, 1. *m. gen.* an uim, a sledge-hammer.

leis-im, *vn.* leisint, I let, I allow (*so*).

luet ríopaí, shop-keepers.

pill-im, *vn.* -eas, I fold, wrap; return.

### XXXVII.

bogaim, *vn.* bogad, I soften.  
(na) builg, (the) bellows.



cuilleadó agus, }  
bheir agus, } more than.  
níor mó ná,

## XXXVIII.

aiteir, 2. *f. gen.* na h-aiteire, imitation.

coca, 4. *m. npl.* cocaí, a cock of hay.

croicim, *vn.* croicadó, I shake.

oíon, 1. *m. gen.* an oín, a cover, a shelter, thatch.

cuilleog, 2. *f. gen.* na cuilleoige, *npl.* -oga, a leaf of a tree, &c. (also billeog).

feoróte, withered, decayed.

iompuigim, *vn.* iompáil and iompóó, I turn.

ioctlann, 2. *f. gen.* na h-ioctlainne, a haggard.

leat-am, *vn.* leatadó, I spread.

móinféar, 1. *m. gen.* an móinféir, a meadow.

rábáilim, *vn.* rábáilt, I save.

rraite, 2. *f. gen.* na rraite, *npl.* rraiteanna, a layer, a swath of hay or corn cut down by a scythe.

níl don éinne agusam leir, I do not expect him.

ní mírte dom a máó, it is no harm for me to say, &c. I may say.

tráic 'r go, because, as it happens that.

annam, seldom (with go, unless it precedes).

freagra, 4. *m.*, an answer.

as truaill ar, to.

tar éir, after (of time, with *gen.*).

cúpla, a couple, a pair (with *gen.*).

rap, lest (subj. or cond.).

scríobaim, *vn.* -adó, I write.

féirteigim, *vn.* féirteac, I solve.

feirim, 2. *f. gen.* na feirme, a farm.

as balcaerac. strolling.

## XXXIX.

aime, 4. *f. gen.* na h-aime, care, attention.

an fáro, whilst.

bailigim, *vn.* bailiugadó, I collect.

bailigim liom, I go away, "take to my heels."

buirteac . . . oe, *gsf.* -óige, thankful, grateful to.

ceana, already, previously.

cit, 3. *m. gen.* an ceata, *npl.* ceatanna, a shower (of rain).

cláiríe, 4. *m.* an cláiríe, *npl.* cláiríe, a fence.

clor, act of hearing.

comuipra, 5. *f. gen.* na comuipran, *npl.* -rain, a neighbour.

corca . . . ó, tired of.

feirmeoiríeac, 3. *f. gen.* na feirmeoiríeac, farming.

fonn, 1. *m. gen.* an fuinn, a desire.

leant, 1. *m. gen.* an leint, *npl.* leantáí, a child.

piáta, 4. *m. npl.* -taí, a potato.

ruigin, *gsf.* ruigne, tough, stiff.

rcannuic, *v. noun.* of rcannuigim, I frighten, I terrify.

rlán folláin, safe and sound.

rpéir, 2. *f. gen.* na rpéire interest or pleasure in.

taib, 1. *m. gen.* an taib, a bull. a leitéiríe oe rcannuic, such a fright.

an lá fé oíreac, the other day.

ar a fon go (ná), although (not).

o'á feabap, however good.

um an utaca ro, by this time.

as magadó fé, mocking, making fun of.

ó, before verbs, as, since.

i gceap, properly.

ir ot liom, I regret, am sorry.

beannaic, 3. *f. gen.* na beannaic, a blessing.

anam, 3. *m. gen.* an anma, *npl.* anmanna, a soul.

coir, close by, near (with *gen.*).

fé maí, just as.

veimead, 1. *m. gen.* an veimíó,  
an end.

raḡar, 1. and 3. *m. gen.* an  
τραḡair and -a, *npl.* -anna, a  
kind, sort.

ir mīro dom, it is time for me.  
ionḡad, 1. and 3. *m. gen.* -ad  
and ionḡanta, wonder, sur-  
prise.

veacair, *gsf.*, veacra, difficult.

méio, abstract noun of mói.

raíe, " " raíó.

luíḡeao " " beaḡ.

aḡ ḡol, weeping, crying.

bionntanar, 1. *m. gen.* an

bionntanair, a present, gift.

aríeir, last night (*adv.*).

imblaíóna, this year (*adv.*).

#### XL.

acra, 4. *m., npl.* -ái, an acre.

alba, 5. *f. gen.* -an, Scotland.

báḡ, 3. *f. gen.* na báḡa, a bay.

banríóḡain, 3. *f. gen.* na ban-  
ríóḡna, a queen.

caora, 5. *f. gen.* na caoraí, *npl.*

caoiríḡ, a sheep.

cliatán, 1. *m. gen.* an cliatáin,  
a side (of a hill).

coimíteaí, *gsf.* -tíḡe, wild, strange,  
foreign.

coitíeanra, common, general.

an Daingean, 1. *m. gen.* -in,  
Dingle.

oipeapaoíteaí, act of climb-  
ing.

eilír, 2. *f. gen.* -e, Elizabeth.

(r)ail, 2. *f. gen.* na raille, a cliff.

baíra, 4. *m.* an baíra, a crop.

riaíóain, *gsf.* -e, wild.

foḡraí, 1. *m. gen.* an foḡraíḡ  
a ruin.

iaíraí, 1. *m. gen.* an iaíraí, the  
western land.

ionnḡuair, *adj. gsf.* -aíre, cool.

ionḡantaí, *gsf.* -taíḡe, wonder-  
ful.

luímaí, *gsf.* -aíre, active, agile.

mainíraí, 5. *f. gen.* na mainí-  
raí, a monastery.

míle, 4. *m. npl.* -lte (*not inflected  
after numerals*), a mile.

ríóḡaí, 3. *f. gen.* na ríóḡaí, a  
kingdom.

raí, farther.

Spáinneáí, 1. *m. gen.* -aíḡ,  
Spaniard.

raí, *gsf.* -re, damp, moist.

éire, 5. *f. gen.* na h-éireann,  
Ireland.

Cruaḡa Duba, The Reeks, Co.  
Kerry.

aḡ inbeair, grazing.

uaíneaí, *gsf.* -níḡe, lonely.

Loḡ Léin, the Lakes of Killarney.

iolair, 1. *m. gen.* an iolair, an  
eagle.

raíll 1. *m. gen.* an raíll,  
treachery.

Sionnainn, 2. *f. gen.* -e, the  
Shannon (also Sionna, 5. *f. gen.*  
-ann).

Tráíḡ-Lí, Tralee.

leóitíne, 4. *f. gen.* na leóitíne, a  
breeze.

mám, 2. *f. gen.* na máime, a  
mountain pass.

Cáirc, 3. *f. gen.* Cáirc, Easter.

rona, happy.

## IRISH-ENGLISH VOCABULARY.

Δ.

Ἀῖα, 5. *f. gen.* -ἡ, *npl.* αἰῶνε or αἰῶνεᾶς, a river.

Ἀῖατε, *adv.*, home, homewards (used with verbs of motion).

ἀέ, ἀέτ, *conj.*, but.

ἀα, at them.

Ἀκρια, 4. *m. npl.* -ῖαι, an acre.

Ἀόμαο, 1. *m.*, timber, wood.

Ἀοτυαῖο, *adv.*, from the north.

(ῥ)Ἀουῖς-ιμ, *v. fut.* Ἀοόαο, *vn.*

Ἀουῖαο, I kindle.

Ἀς, at, with.

Ἀσαιβ, at you.

Ἀσαινν, at us.

Ἀγαμ, at me.

Ἀγατ, at thee.

Ἀιβιό, *adj.*, ripe.

Ἀιβνε, *npl.* of Ἀῖα, a river.

Ἀιβηέαν, 1. *m.*, April.

ἰ n-αῖε, near (*gov. gen.*).

Ἀις, at her.

Ἀιρηνεαν, 1. *m. gen.* -ῖνν, Mass.

(ῥ)Ἀιλλ, 2. *f. gen. and npl.*

ῥαῖλλ, a cliff.

ἰρ Ἀίλ ἱομ, I wish.

Ἀνε, *compar.* of Ἀλυνν, beautiful.

Ἀίλνε, *a. n.* 4. *f.*, beauty.

Ἀίλνεαέτ, *a. n.* 3. *f.*, beauty.

ἰ n-Ἀνῖθεοιν, in spite of (*gov. gen.*).

Ἀνῖρ, 2. *f. gen.* -ῖρνε, weather.

ἰ n-Ἀνῖθεοιν, in spite of (*gov. gen.*).

Ἀνῖρῖο, 4. *m. npl.* Ἀνῖρῖοτε, an animal.

Ἀίρῖο, 2. *f.*, a direction, a point of the compass.

ἰ n-Ἀίρῖο, up.

Ἀίρνε, 4. *f.*, attention.

Ἀίρῖεαο, 1. *m. gen.* -ῖο, money, silver.

Ἀίρῖτε, *adj.*, certain, special; ῖο h-Ἀίρῖτε, at any rate, especially.

λε h-Ἀίρ, near (*with gen.*).

Ἀίτ, *adj.*, funny, strange, peculiar.

Ἀίτ, 2. *f. gen.* Ἀίτε, *npl.* Ἀίτε, Ἀίτεαννα, a place.

Ἀίτνε, 4. *f.* acquaintance: τᾶ Ἀίτνε Ἀγαμ Ἀί ὀυῖνε, I know a person.

Ἀίτῖρ, 2. *f. gen.* -ῖρνε, imitation: ὀεινῖμ Ἀίτῖρ Ἀί, I imitate.

ἈίτῖρτεἈί, the imper. auton. of Ἀίτῖρῖμ, I recite.

Ἀλβα, 5. *f. gen.* Ἀλβαν, Scotland.

Ἀλλεα, *adj.*, wild, savage.

Ἀλετ, 1. *m. gen.* Ἀλετ, an article.

Ἀλυνν, *adj.* *gsf.* Ἀίλνε, Ἀίλλε, beautiful.

Ἀμ, 3. *f. gen.* Ἀμα, *npl.* Ἀμαντα, time, tense; Ἀμ ἰαῖρτα-ῖμας, past tense; Ἀμ οἰῖρτεἈμας, future tense; Ἀμ ἰἈίτῖρμας, present tense.

Ἀμ, *conj.*, however, though.

Ἀμας, *adv.*, out (used with verbs of motion).

Ἀμας Ἀρ, out of; (*motion*); ἔυαῖο ῖε Ἀμας Ἀρ Ἀν ὀτῖς, he went out of the house.

Ἀμᾶιν, one, only; ἀέτ Ἀμᾶιν, except.

Ἀμαοᾶν, 1. *m. gen.* -ᾶιν, a fool.

Ἀμῖᾶν, 1. *m. gen.* -ᾶιν, a song.

Ἀμῖᾶρ, 1. *m.*, doubt, suspicion.

Ἀμῖαέ, *conj.*, however, though, verily.

Ἀμῖαέ, { *adv.*, rest outside.

Ἀν, *art.*, *gen. fem.* Ἀα, *pl.* Ἀα; the.

Ἀν, whether? causes *eclipsis*; unites with ῖο and becomes Ἀί in past tense (*aspirates*).

Ἀν or Ἀνα, an intensifying particle used with nouns and adjectives; Ἀνα-ὀύῖλ, a great desire; Ἀνα-ἰᾶ, a great day; Ἀνα-ἰᾶς, very weak.

anam, 3. m. gen. anma, npl. an-manna, a soul.

anall, adv., motion over to this place.

anar, adv., motion from the west.

anor, adv., motion up from below.

anoi, adv., motion from the east.

anoi, adv., now.

anon, adv., motion over to the other side.

anuar, adv., motion down from above.

annam, 50 h-annam, seldom, rarely.

annran, adv., there, then.

annro, here

annrú, adv., yonder, in that place.

aoú, 3. m. gen. aoúa, Hugh.

aoine, 4. f., Friday; ó h-aoine, on Friday.

aoirte, adj. compar. of áir, high, tall.

aoir, 2. f., age; ceirte bliaóna u'aoir, four years old.

ao, any (aspirates); ao fear, any man.

ao . . . amáin, one; ao lá amáin, one day.

aoa, 1. m. gen. -aí, pl. ao-taí, a fair.

aopta, adj., old, aged.

ar, prep., on.

ar, whether (before verb in past tense) = an + ro.

ár, poss. adj., our (causes eclipsis).

arán, 1. m., bread.

araon, both; riao araon, both of them.

áir, adj. compar. aoirte, high, tall.

árouis-im, fut. ároúao, vn. árouao, I raise, I hoist.

ar { say, says, said : used only  
ar { when the exact words of  
ar { the speaker are given.

ar, 1. m. gen. ar, Art, Arthur.

ar, 1. m. gen. -aí, npl. -aí, a vessel.

arú (or áruao): arú inóe, the day before yesterday; arú amáir, the day after to-morrow.

ar, prep., out of; úair ro baint ar, to make use of; ar roin amá, thenceforward.

arú, prep. pron., out of you (pl.).

ar, 1. m. gen. -aí, an ass.

ar, prep. pron., out of them.

arú, m. gen. arú, npl. arú(a), a father.

ár, 1. m., joy, gladness; tá ár oim, I am glad.

áruao, a change; vn. of áruis-im, I change. See arú.

## b.

ba, n., npl. of bó, f., a cow.

ba, v., the past tense of ir (causes aspiration).

ba, v., the conditional of ir (causes aspiration).

bá, 1. m. gen bá, a boat.

bá iarcaí, 1. m. gen. bá iarcaí, a fishing boat.

bá oí, 3. m. gen. -ó, pl. oí, boatman.

bá ríma, 1. m., a rowing boat.

bá roil, 1. m., a sailing boat.

bá-aim, fut. báao, vn. báao, I drown.

bá, 3. f. gen. -a, a bay; bá an Daoingín, Dingle Bay.

baile, 4. m., npl. baile, a town, home; abail, home-

wards; as baile, ra baile, ra mbail, at home; ar

baile, ó baile, from home.

bailis-im, fut. baileao, vn. bailis-im, I gather.

bailis-im liom, I go away.

bain-im, fut. bainao, vn. baint, I reap, I cut, I snatch.

bainne, 4. m., milk.

baint, v. noun of bain-im, I reap, &c.

báir, 1 m. gen. báir, to-morrow.



báirteac, 2. *f. gen.* -ige, rain ;  
 as báirtig, raining.  
 (as) balcaerac, strolling.  
 balla, 4. *m. npl.* ballaí, a  
 wall.  
 bán, *adj. gsf.* báine, white.  
 banríogáin, 3. *f. gen.* ban-  
 ríogna, a queen.  
 baoḡal, 1. *m. gen.* baoḡail,  
 danger.  
 baoḡalač, *adj. gsf.* baoḡal-  
 aige, dangerous.  
 barr, 1. *m. gen.* barr, top, sum-  
 mit ; o'á barr, as a result of  
 it, by it ; níl puinn o'á barr  
 asat, you have not much by it.  
 barrna, 4 *m.*, a crop.  
 bár, 1. *m. gen.* báir, death ;  
 geirim bár, I die.  
 bata, 4. *m.*, a stick.  
 beao, 1st *pers. fut.* of táim, I  
 am.  
 beao, conditional of táim.  
 beas, *adj. compar.* luḡa, small,  
 little.  
 béal, 1. *m. gen.* béil, a mouth.  
 bealtaine, 4. *f.*, May.  
 bean, *f. gen.* mná, *dat.* mnaoi,  
*npl.* mná, *gen. pl.* ban, *dat.*  
*pl.* mnáib, a woman.  
 beannačt, 3. *f. gen.* -a, a bless-  
 ing.  
 beara, *gen. of* bior, a stake, a  
 spit.  
 beinn, 1st *pers. sing.* conditional  
 of táim.  
 beirim, *past* ruḡ-ar, *fut.* béar-  
 ao, *vn.* bheir, *v. adj.* beirte,  
 I bear, I carry ; ruḡao é, he  
 was born.  
 beirim ar . . ar, I catch . .  
 by ; ruḡ ré ar an gcapall,  
 he caught the horse ; beir-  
 ann ré ar lám oim, he  
 catches me by the hand.  
 beirt, 2. *f.* a pair, two persons  
 (gov. *gen. pl.* and aspirates) ;  
 beirt fear, two men.  
 beiríoeac, 1. *m. gen.* beiríois,  
 a beast.

bí, *past tense of* tá, was ; bí ré,  
 he was ; níl ré, was he ? ní  
 níl ré, he was not.  
 biat, 1. *m. gen.* bío, food.  
 bio, *habitual present of* tá, they  
 usually are.  
 bío, *gen. of* biat, food.  
 billeos, 2. *f. gen.* óige, *npl.* -óga.  
 a leaf.  
 bím, *hab. pres. of* tá, I usually  
 am.  
 binn, *gsf.* -e, melodious, sweet.  
 binn, *imperf. of* tá, I used to  
 be.  
 bíonn ré, *hab. pres. of* tá, he  
 usually is.  
 bío ré, *imperf. of* tá, he used  
 to be.  
 biorán, 1. *m. gen.* áin, a pin.  
 bior, 3. *m. gen.* beara, a stake,  
 a spit, a point.  
 bíor, *past tense of* táim, I was.  
 bláct, 3. *m. gen.* blácta, *npl.*  
 -tanna, a blossom, a flower.  
 bliatáin, 3. *f. gen.* bliatna,  
*npl.* bliatanta and bliatna,  
 a year.  
 bliatáin birtig, a leap year.  
 bliatanta, *npl. of* bliatáin,  
 years.  
 bliatna, *gen. of* bliatáin, a  
 year.  
 bó, *f. gen. dat.* bó, *dat.* buin,  
*npl.* ba, *gen. pl.* bó, *dat. pl.*  
 buaib, a cow.  
 boḡ, *adj. gsf.* buige, soft.  
 boḡaim, *fut.* boḡao, *vn.* boḡao,  
 I soften.  
 boio, 1. *m. gen.* buio, a table,  
 a board.  
 boica, 4. *m. npl.* -caí, a box.  
 boáinín, 4. *m. npl.* -níní, a  
 cabin, a hut.  
 bótar, 1. *m. gen.* -air, *npl.*  
 bóirne, a road.  
 bmaon, 1. *m. gen.* bmaoin, *npl.*  
 bmaona, a drop.  
 bmat, 1. *m.*, *gen.* bmaic, a gar-  
 ment ; a flag.  
 bmeac, 1. *m. gen.* bmic, a trout.

бρεаc, *gsf.* брце, speckled.  
 бρεа́з, *adj. compar.* бреа́зта, splendid, fine.  
 бреанно́ан, 1. *m. gen.* -о́ан, Brandon, Brendan.  
 бреант́ан, 1. *m. gen.* -а́н, Brandon, Brendan.  
 брейцеа́рта, 4. *m.*, breakfast.  
 брейр, 2. *f. gen.* брейре, an increase: брейр азур, more than—e.g., брейр 7 céao, more than a hundred.  
 брейт, *gen.* брейте, бейрте, *vn.* of beirum, I bear.  
 брейте, *adj.*, sick, ill.  
 брейтеа́рт, 3. *f. gen.* -а, illness, sickness.  
 брй́з, 2. *f. gen.* -е, force, virtue, reason: о'а́ брй́з рин, for that reason, therefore.  
 брур-им, *fut.* брурфеао, *vn.* брур-еао, I break.  
 брó, *f. gen.* брón, *npl.* брóинте, a quern, a handmill, millstones.  
 брóз, 2. *f. gen.* брóйзе, *npl.* брóзa, a shoe.  
 буа́цайл, 3. *m. gen.* -ца́йла, *npl.* -ца́йли, a boy.  
 буа́йб, *dat. pl.* of бó, *f.*, a cow.  
 буа́й-им, *fut.* буа́йфеао, *vn.* буа́лао, I strike, I beat, буа́йим . . . ай, I knock at; буа́йеанн о. liom, I meet D.  
 буа́лао, *gen.* буа́йте, *vn.* of буа́йим, I strike.  
 бу́йе, *adj.*, yellow.  
 бу́йеа́с . . . ое, thankful . . . to.  
 бу́йеа́саp, 1. *m. gen.* -ца́йр, thanks.  
 (ай) бу́йле, in a rage, mad.  
 (на) бу́йз, *npl.* 1. *m.*, (the) bellows; бу́йз is the *npl.* of бо́з.  
 бу́ин, *dat. sing.* of бó, *f.*, a cow.  
 бу́йро, *gen. sing. and npl.* of бо́ро, 1. *m.*, a table, a board.  
 бу́н, 1. *m. gen.* бу́ин, bottom, foundation; 1 mbun, in charge

of, in care of; б́й рé 1 mbun na scapall, he was in charge of the horses.

## C.

цао, *interrog. pron.*, what.

цао цуйзе, { 50 (на́), why  
 цао на́ цаоб, { (not); the 50  
 or на́ (на́с) is  
 omitted unless  
 a verb follows.

ца́йц, 2. *f. gen.* -це, chalk.

ца́йлн, 4. *m.*, a girl.

ца́йл-им, *fut.* ца́йлфеао, *vn.* ца́йлеамант, I lose.

ца́йлте, *verb. adj.* of ца́йл-им, lost: this word is frequently used in the sense of the English word "dead."

ца́иннт, 2. *f. gen.* -те, *npl.* -теанна, talk, speech: аз ца́иннт . . . (ле), talking . . . (to).

ца́йрн, 4. *m. npl.* -íни, a cap.

ца́йре, 4. *m.*, cheese.

ца́йтеа́м, *vn.* of ца́й-им, I throw, I spend, I waste.

ца́йтеа́м а́йрйе, pastime, amusement.

ца́й-им, *fut.* ца́йфеао, *vn.* ца́й-еа́м, I throw, I spend, I waste. This verb is used to translate the English verb "must." The *fut.* is generally used unless habitual action is implied. Ца́й-рйó мэ оул а́да́йле, I must go home. Ца́й-теа́рмэ 'о́еа́нам, it must be done (habitually). Ца́й-рé оул а́ма́с, he had to go out.

ца́лао, 1. *m.*, a quay, a shore, a haven.

ца́ннаца́ма́с, *adj. gsf.* -а́йзе, ill-tempered.

(аз) ца́нтан, warbling, singing.  
 ца́ои, 4. *f. npl.* ца́оите, an opportunity, occasion.

ца́ол, *adj. gsf.* ца́оите, narrow, slender.

ца́опа, 5. *f. gen.* ца́опа́с, *npl.* ца́опа́йз, a sheep.

capall, 1. *m. gen. sing. and npl.*  
capaill, a horse.

carra, 5. *m. and f. gen. -o, npl.*  
carroë, a friend.

cárr, 1. *m.*, a cart, a car.

carraige, 2. *f. gen. carraigse or*  
carraigse, *npl. carraigseacha*, a  
rock.

carán, 1. *m.*, a path.

car-aim, *fut. carrao, vn. carao*,  
I turn, I bend. *The auto-*  
*nymous forms of this verb are*  
*used in the sense of the English*  
*verb "meet"; carao fear*  
*orá, they met a man.*

carós, 2. *f. gen. -óise*, a coat.

carúir, 1. *m. gen. -úir*, a hammer.

cat, 1. *m. gen. cáit*, a cat.

cat, 3. *m. gen. cata*, a battle.

catáin, *interrog. adv.*, when?  
*nuair is never used in asking*  
*questions. Catáin is also*  
*spelled ca join.*

catáir, 5. *f. gen. catraic*, *npl.*  
catraic, a city.

Catáir Saróbin, 5. *f.*, Cahir-  
civeen (in Kerry).

catáoir, 5. *f. gen. catáoiric*,  
*npl. -raic*, a chair.

cé, *interrog. pron.*, who? Cé was  
formerly spelled cia. Cé leir,  
whose is? cé aca, which,  
which of them?

ceaict, 3. *m. gen. ceaicta*, *npl.*  
ceaictanna, a lesson.

Céadaoin, 2. *f.*, Wednesday; *óé*  
Céadaoin(e), on Wednes-  
day. Céadaoin=céao doine,  
the first fast day (in the  
week).

céao, *num. adj. pl. ceaoa*, a  
hundred; the pl. form is not  
used after numerals—*e.g.*, oict  
zcéao, 800. Céao takes a  
singular noun—*e.g.*, céao  
capall, a hundred horses.

céao, *ord. adj. first*; causes as-  
piration, and is aspirated itself  
after an; an céao buachaill,  
the first boy.

céaoa, *adj.*, same, similar;  
mar an zcéaoa, likewise, in  
like manner, also.

céana, *adv.*, already, previously,  
before

ceangal, 1. *m. gen. -gal*, act  
of binding, a knot, a bond;  
as ceangal . . (oe), binding,  
tying (to), fastening (to).

ceangl-aim, *fut. ceanglócao*,  
*vn. ceangal, or ceangait*, I  
tie, I bind, I fasten.

ceann, 1. *m. gen. sing. and npl.*  
cinn, a head, an end; a single  
individual or object—*e.g.*,  
ceann oe rna fearaib, one  
of the men; ceann aca, one  
of them; i zceann, at the end  
of; i zceann tamail, after  
a short time; go ceann i  
bpa, for a long time.

ceannaic, 1. *m. gen. -aic*, *npl.*  
-aic, act of buying, a pur-  
chase; as ceannaic, buying,  
purchasing.

ceannuig-im, *fut. ceannócao, vn.*  
ceannaic, I buy, I purchase.

cearc, 2. *f. gen. ciice*, *npl.*  
cearca, a hen.

cearóca, 5. *f. gen. -can*, *npl.*  
-cain, or -canna, a forge, a  
smithy.

ceart, 1. *m. gen. ciirt, or ceirt*,  
right, justice; ir ceart oir,  
I ought; ba ceart oir oul  
abail, you ought to have  
gone home; tá an ceart  
asat, you are right.

(A) ceatáir, a numeral, four;  
this word can never be used  
before a noun; tá pé a cea-  
táir a cloig, it is four o'clock;  
a trí pé ceatáir, four times  
three.

ceatámao, *ord. adj.*, fourth;  
an ceatámao lá, the fourth  
day.

ceatáma, 5. *f. gen. -máin*, a  
quarter, a fourth part of any-  
thing.

céile, a fellow, companion; *le*  
*céile*, *le 'n-a céile*, together.

ceipt, 2. *f. gen.* ceirte, *npl.*  
 -teanna, a question.

ceiptiḡ-im, *fut.* ceipteoḡao, *vn.*  
 ceiptiḡaḡ, I question; ceir-  
 tiḡtear, let (people) question.  
 ceirte, *num. adj.*, four.

ceol, 1. *m. gen.* ceoil, *npl.*  
 ceolta, music.

céaca, }  
 cioca, } which (of them)?

Ciarríaróe, Kerry.

cill, 2. *f. gen.* cille, a church,  
 cell.

Cill Áinne, 2. *f.*, Killarney.

éim, I see; ní feicim, I do not  
 see; connacar, I saw; ní  
 feacar, I did not see; éifeao,  
 I shall see; ní feicfeao, I  
 shall not see; *vn.* feicint or  
 feicrint.

(or)cionn, over, above (*gov.*  
*gen.*); cionn is the old dat.  
 case of ceann; i gcionn, at  
 the end of.

éionn ré, he sees; ní feiceann  
 ré, he does not see.

cipín, 4. *m. npl.* -íní, a chip of  
 wood, a match.

cipeán, 1. *m. gen.* -eáin, a basket.

cirtin, 2. *f. gen.* -ine, a kitchen.

ciḡ, 3. *m. gen.* ceata, *npl.*  
 ceatanna, a shower.

claiḡe, 4. *m. npl.* claiḡaḡa or  
 claiḡtaḡa, a fence.

cláir, 1. *m. gen.* cláir, *npl.*  
 cláira or cláiraḡa, a table.

cleite, 4. *m. npl.* -tí, a feather.

cliaḡán, 1. *m. gen.* -táin, a  
 side (of a hill).

clóc, 2. *f. gen.* cloicte, *npl.*  
 cloḡa, a stone.

clog, 1. *m. gen.* cluig, a clock,  
 a bell; a h-aon a clog, one  
 o'clock.

cloir-im, I hear; *this verb is*  
*regular except in past tense—*  
*viz., cuail-a(r), and verbal noun,*  
*cloirtin, cloirint, or clor.*

clor, *verbal noun* of cloirim,  
 and cluinim.

cluig, *gen. sing.* of clog, a clock,  
 a bell.

cluin-im, I hear; past tense  
 cuailar; *see* cloirim.

cnoc, 1. *m. gen.* cnuic, a hill;  
 Cnoc an Iolair, Mount Eagle,  
 a few miles west of Dingle.

coca, 4. *m. npl.* cocáí, a cock  
 of hay.

coda, *gen. sing.* of curo, 3. *f.*, a  
 share, a part.

coḡlaḡ, *vn.* of coḡl-aím, I sleep;  
 tá ré 'na coḡlaḡ, he is asleep;  
 táro riar 'na gcoḡlaḡ, they  
 are asleep; tá coḡlaḡ oím,  
 I am sleepy.

coḡl-aím, *fut.* coḡlóḡao, *vn.*  
 coḡlaḡ, I sleep.

coicḡiḡear, 2. *f. gen.* -re, *npl.*  
 -eada, a fortnight.

coill, 2. *f. gen.* -lle, *npl.* coillte,  
 a wood.

coillte, *npl.* of coill.

coimḡeasḡ, *gaf.* -tḡe, wild (of  
 the sea), strange, foreign.

coimín, 4. *m.*, a rabbit.

coinne, 4. *f.*, expectation; ní  
 maib don coinne agam leir,  
 I did not expect him at all.

i gcoinne, }  
 i gcoinrib, } against, towards.

coinneal, 2. *f. gen.* coinnte, *npl.*  
 coinntí, a candle, a torch.

cóir, *gaf.* córa, right, just,  
 proper; ir cóir dom, I ought;  
 ir córa buit túl abairte,  
 you had better go home; ba  
 córa dom fanamaint, it would  
 have been better for me to  
 remain.

i gcóir, for, in store for (*governs*  
*genitive*).

coirce, 4. *m.*, oats.

(le) coir, near, beside (*governs*  
*genitive*).

coire, *gen. sing.* of cor, 2. *f.*, a foot.

coirḡeasḡ, 3. *f.*, travelling on  
 foot.



coirteanta, *adj.*, common, general; *adv.* generally.

oí comair, in presence of, in front of, before (*gov. genitive*).

comairle, 4. *f.*, an advice.

comgar, 1. *m. gen.* -gar, a short cut; 1 *sgomgar*, near.

comla, 5. *f. gen.* -lan, *npl.* -lain, a door, a gate (*i.e.*, the movable part); a valve.

comlúion-aim, *reg.*, I fulfil.

comnuiré, *verb. noun* of comnuigim, I dwell; táim im comnuiré 1 *sgomcais*, I live in Cork.

1 *sgomnuiré*, *adv.*, always.

compa, 5. *f. gen.* -pánn, *npl.* -páanna, a chest, a large box.

comrádó, 1. *m. gen.* -ráir, -áda, *npl.* -ráiré, a conversation, a dialogue.

comurra, 5. *f. gen.* -ran, *npl.* -rain, a neighbour.

connac, 1st pers. *sing. past tense* of éim, I saw; ní feaca. *In these two words the usual termination "-ar," is not used in Munster.*

conncaothar, they saw; ní feaca-thar, they did not see, *cf.* éim.

connrae, 4. *f. npl.* connraete, a county.

conur, *interrog. adv.*, how.

cor, 1. *m. gen.* cuir, a stir, a move; 1 n-do' (don) cor, on any account, at all; do'n cor ro, on this occasion, this time.

Corca uí Duibne, a district in West Kerry; it really means the race of Ó Duibne.

corcán, 1. *m. gen.* -cáin, a pot.

coróin, 5. *f. gen.* -neac, or ónac, *npl.* -neaca, -ónaca, a crown, five shillings.

corrán, 1. *m. gen.* corráin, a reaping hook, a jaw; it also means a serrated mountain, as in Corrán Tuathail, in Kerry, the highest mountain in Ireland (3,410 ft.).

corra, *verbal adj.*, tired, exhausted.

cor, 2. *f. gen.*, coire, *npl.*, cora, a foot.

crann, 1. *m. gen.* cráinn, *npl.* cráinn, a tree.

creara, *gen. sing.* of cruor, a belt.

crióc, 2. *f. gen.* críce, *npl.* críoca, an end.

crióchnuigim, *fut.* -nócaó, *vn.* -nucaó, I finish, I terminate.

crionna, old (*outside of Munster this word means prudent*).

cruor, 3. *m. gen.* creara, a belt, a girdle.

croc-aim, *fut.* -rao, *vn.* -ao, I hang; ar crocaó, hanging.

criom-aim, *fut.* -rao, *vn.* -ao, I stoop, I bend; criomaim ar, I commence, I set about.

na Cruaca, the Reeks in Kerry; cruaca is the plural of cruac, 2. *f. gen.* -aice, a heap, a stack.

cruó, 1. *m. gen.* cruiró, *npl.* -róte, a horse-shoe.

crúró-aim, *fut.* -rao, *vn.* -ao, *v. adj.* cruiróte, I milk.

cruiteacat, 3. *f.*, wheat.

cuair, went; ní deaigair, dea-aió, did not go. *See* téigim.

cuairt, 3. *f. gen.* -airta, *npl.* -airtanna, a visit.

cuailaró ré, he heard. *See* cloirim.

cuatar, I heard. *See* cloirim.

cuan, 1. *m. gen.* cuain, *npl.* cuanta, a harbour.

cuca, towards them.

cuiginn, towards us.

cuigam, towards me.

cuigat, towards thee.

cuici, towards her.

curo 3. *f. gen.* cooa, *npl.* coo-anna, cooca, a share, part.

cúig, *num. adj.*, five.

cuige, towards him; cao cuige, why? (what for?)

cúil, 2. *f. gen.* -e, a fly.

cúimín, *f.*, remembrance, memory; *ir* cúimín liom, I remember.

cúimniú-im, *fut.* -neochaí, *vn.* -nuḡaḡ, I remember, think of: followed by the preposition *ar*.

cúinne, 4. *f. npl.* -ní, a corner, an angle.

cúim-im, *fut.* -feao, *vn.* cúim; I put, I send, I sow; cúimim i n-úil do, I inform.

cúiptear, let (people) put.

cúlaí, 2. *f. gen.* -e, a suit. cúpla, a pair, a couple (*with gen.*).

cuma, *ir* cuma liom, I don't care.

cuma, 4. *f. pl.* cumḡa, way, manner; *ar* an ḡcuma ro, in this manner.

cúim, verbal noun of cúimim; aḡ cúim, putting, sending, sowing.

## ḡ.

ḡá, *num. adj.*, two; causes aspiration, and takes dual number (Ceact XV.).

ḡá, *conj.*, if; causes eclipsis.

ḡ'á, to its, to his, &c.; before *abs. noun* ḡ'á is equivalent to the English adverbs "however" and "the"—*e.g.*, ḡ'á doimhe, however high; ḡ'á luataíct 'feao *ir* fearm, the sooner the better.

an ḡaingean, 1. *m.*, Dingle.

ḡaoine, *npl.* of ḡuine, a person.

ḡarḡaoim, *f.*, Thursday; ḡé'm-ḡaoim, on Thursday.

ḡaḡ, 3. *m. gen.* ḡaḡa, *npl.* -ḡanna, a colour.

ḡaḡaḡ, { *num. adj.* forty: fol-  
ḡá fíḡro, { lowed by singular  
noun.

ḡe, of, out of, from; takes *r* before the plural article, ḡe rna.

ḡé (ḡia), an old word for day, it is used now before the names of the days of the week—*e.g.*, ḡé ḡoinnaíḡ, on Sunday, &c., also in inḡé, yesterday, and inḡiu, to-day.

ḡeaḡaḡ, 1. *m. gen.* -aíḡ, haste, hurry.

ḡeaḡair, *gsf.* ḡeaḡia, hard, difficult.

ḡeaḡ-ar, *depend. past.* of ḡéiḡ-im; éuaḡar, I went; ní ḡeaḡar, I did not go.

ḡealḡ, 2. *f. gen.* ḡeiltḡe, a picture; statue.

ḡealḡ, *gsf.* ḡealḡa, poor, destitute.

ḡeallḡiam, 1. *m. gen.* -ḡiam, appearance; ḡo ḡéim ḡeallḡiam, apparently, probably.

ḡéan-feao, I shall do or make.

ḡeara; tuḡaim fé nḡeara, I notice.

ḡearbḡaḡair, *m. gen.* -ḡair, *npl.* -ḡraíḡḡeaḡa, a brother.

ḡearḡ, *gsf.* ḡeirḡe, red.

ḡearḡaim, *fut.* -feao, *vn.* -aḡ, I redden, light (a pipe, &c.).

ḡear, *gsf.* ḡeire, pretty, nice; an lám ḡear, the right hand.

ḡeic, *num. adj.*, ten; causes eclipsis and prefixes *n* to vowels.

ḡéirḡeanaḡ, *gsf.* -aíḡe, late; le ḡéirḡeanaíḡe, lately.

ḡeimín, ḡo ḡeimín, indeed.

ḡeirḡiḡeaḡt, 3. *f. gen.* -ḡa, difference.

ḡein-im, *fut.* ḡéanfeao, *vn.* ḡéanaim, I do, I make.

ḡeintear, (people) make; is made.

ḡeirḡbíur, *f. gen.* -ḡeaḡair, *dat.* fíair, *npl.* -ḡeaḡariaḡa or -ḡíurḡaḡa, a sister.

ḡeirḡeao, 1. *m. gen.* -ḡiu, an end; an lá fé ḡeirḡeao, the other day, a few days ago.

ḡeirḡeao foḡmaim, *m.*, October.

veim-im, *past* vubm-ar (vubairt),  
fut. véairpao, *vn.* ráð, *v. adj.*  
ráirte, *imper.* mood abair,  
I say: *when followed by prep.*  
le it means I tell; abair le  
Brian go, *7hl.*, tell Brian  
that, &c.; vubairt ré liom,  
he told me.

veoc, *f. gen.* oige, *dat.* oig, *npl.*  
veocha, a drink, a draught.

vuiaró (*gov. gen.*), after; im  
vuiaró, after me; 'na vuiaró ran,  
after that.

vian, *gsf.* véine, hard, laborious;  
strict, severe.

viceall, *l. m. gen.* -cill, one's  
best endeavour.

viceallac, *gsf.* -aige, energetic.

vinneár, *l. m. gen.* -éir, a dinner.

vioclaoirtar, *imper. auton.*, let  
(people) decline.

viol-aim, *ful.* -fao, *vn.* viot, I  
sell (le, to), viotaim . . . ar,  
I pay for.

viön, *l. m. gen.* vön, thatch, a  
cover, a shelter.

vipec, *gsf.* -ige, straight, exact;  
go vipec, exactly.

vóca(ó), *compar.* vócairte, prob-  
able, likely.

vóic, { *2. f.*, conjecture, opinion;  
vóic, { ip vóic liom, I think; ba  
vóic, { vóic leat ar, . . . you  
would think by. . .

vóman, *l. m. gen.* -ain, the  
world.

vóinnac, *l. m. gen.* -aig, Sun-  
day, vé vóinnac, on Sunday.

vonn, *gsf.* vünne, brown.

voriar, *l. m. gen.* -air, *npl.*  
vorire, a door.

viéapavóipeact, *3. f. gen.* -a,  
act of climbing.

vioicéao, *l. m. gen.* -éio, a  
bridge,

vuaó, *l. m. gen.* ió, difficulty,  
trouble, toil.

vub, *gsf.* vubé, black.

vubairt ré, he said. See  
veim.

vubairt, I said.

vubm-ar, I said. See veim.

vúil, *2. f. gen.* -e, a desire; tá  
vúil aige, he desires.

vuilleabair, *l. m. gen.* -air,  
foliage.

vuilleos, *2. f. gen.* -oige, *npl.*  
-osa, a leaf.

vuine, *4. m. npl.* vaoine, a  
person.

vúipeact, *3. f.*, state of being  
awake; táim im vúipeact, I  
am awake.

vúirig-im, *ful.* -reochao, *vn.*  
-peact, I awaken.

vúin, *m. gen.* vúin and vúna,  
a fort, a fortress.

vúin-aim, *ful.* -fao, *vn.* -aó, I  
shut, I close.

e.

éaoac, *l. m. gen.* -aig, *npl.*  
-aige, cloth; culairt éaoaig,  
a suit (of clothes); a gcuro  
éaoaig, their clothes.

eacla, *4. f.*, fear; tá eacla oim  
or ip eagal liom, I am afraid.

éasraimail, *compar.* -raimla,  
strange, matchless, peculiar.

éan, *l. m. gen.* éin, a bird.

eanair, *f.*, January.

earrac, *l. m. gen.* -aig, Spring.

eatortá, *prep. pron.*, between  
them.

eile, other, another; an éao  
. . . eile, the next.

eilir, *2. f.*, Elizabeth.

i n-éinpeact le, along with, in  
company with.

éinne, anyone.

éirige, *vn. gen.* éirigíte, act of  
rising.

éirig-im, *ful.* éiriochao, *vn.*  
éirige, I arise; éirigean liom,  
I succeed.

eit(1)-im, *ful.* eit(1)leocho, *vn.*  
eitilt, I fly.

eochar, *5. f. gen.* eochar, *npl.*  
-pača, a key.

eolar, 1. *m. gen.* -air, knowledge; *tá eolar agham*, I know.

eoírna, 4. and 5. *f. gen. id.* or -an, barley.

**f.**

fao, 1. *m. gen.* -air, *f.*, length, distance; *ar fao*, entirely; *i bfao*, far off (space or time); *fa i bfao*, before long; *fao ó* (join), long ago; *go ceann i bfao*, for a long time; *an fao*, &c., whilst, as long as.

faoa, *compar.* fuioe, or fia, long.

fás-aim, *ful.* -fao, *vn.* fásaint or fásáil(τ), I leave.

faš-aim, *ful.* geobao, geabao, *dep. ful.* fašfao, *vn.* fašáil, I find, I get.

faill, 2. *f. gen.* -e, a cliff.

fáilte, 4. *f.*, a welcome, a greeting.

(aš) faíre, watching (*ar*).

faírríge, 4. *f.*, a sea.

faíte, 4. *f.*, *npl.* -í, -ceada, a lawn, an exercise-ground; *faíte an imearta*, the playground.

falla, 4. *m.*, a wall.

fan-aim, *ful.* -fao, *vn.* -amaint, I remain; *fan-aim le*, I wait for.

panamaint, *vn.* of panaim.

fé, under; *fé maí*, just as.

feabap, 1. and 3. *m. gen.* -air or -ara excellence, goodness; *v'a feabap*, however good; *aš v'ul i bfeabap*, getting better, improving.

feabha, 4., February.

féac-aim, *ful.* -fao, *vn.* féacaint, I look; *féacaim ar*, I look at.

(ar) feao (gov. gen.), during.

féao-aim, *ful.* -fao; I am able; I can.

(ní) feaoar, I do not know; *ní feaoar fé*, he does not know.

feall, 1. *m. gen.* feill (also *f. gen.* feille), treachery.

feap, 1. *m. gen.* fip, *npl.* fip, a man.

féap, 1. *m. gen.* féip, grass.

aš féapač, grazing.

feapamail, *gsf.* -amla, manly.

feapš, 2. *f. gen.* feipge, anger;

*tá feapš oim*, I am angry.

feapip, better; *compar.* of maít;

*ip feapip liom*, I prefer; *ip*

*feapip toom*, it is better for me.

feicim, *dep. form* of čim, I see.

feicrint, *vn.* of čim, I see.

feim, 2. *f. gen.* -me, a farm.

feimeoiri, 3. *m. gen.* -oia, *npl.* -oirí, a farmer.

feimeoirieačt, 3. *f. gen.* -a, farming.

feicrint, *verb. noun* of čim, I see.

aš féiteam le (*ar*), waiting for, expecting.

feoróte, withered, faded, *v. adj.* of feořaim.

feorl, 3. *f. gen.* -ola, flesh, meat.

fiaróain, *compar.* -ne, wild, savage.

fiapuiš-im, *ful.* -róčao, *vn.* -uišge, I enquire, I ask; takes prep. *ve*.

fiče, twenty; *gen.* fičeo, *dat.*

fičio, *npl.* fičio; takes noun in singular number.

fiill-im, *ful.* -feao, *vn.* -eao, I return, I fold, I wrap.

fiop, 3. *m. gen.* feapa, knowledge; *tá a fiop agham*, I know.

fiú, *ip* fiú liom, &c. See Čeačt 32.

fiuč-aim, *ful.* -fao, *vn.* -ač, I boil (*intrans.*); *ar fiučaró*, boiling.

fliuč, *gsf.* fliče, wet.

focal, 1. *m. gen.* -ail, a word.

fošluim-im, fošluim-išim, *ful.* -eočao, *vn.* fošluim, I learn.





γνάταρ, *gsf.* -αίγε, usual, customary.

γνό, *m. gen.* γνότα, *npl.* -τα or -ταί, business, occupation.

γνόταρ, *gsf.* -αίγε, busy.

γοίε, *4. m.*, appetite, stomach.

γοίμ, *gsf.* γοίμμε, blue.

γρίαννε, *4. m. npl.* -ί, -νεατα, a grain, a small quantity.

γρεαννίμαρ, *gsf.* -αίμε, funny, amusing, queer.

γρίαν, *2. f. gen.* γρίεμε, *npl.* γρίαντα, the sun.

γρίμας, *2. f. gen.* γρίμαίγε, hair.

γυαίμε, *npl.* of γυατα.

γυατα, *5. f. gen.* -ανν, *npl.* γυαίμε, a shoulder.

γύνα, *4. m. npl.* γύναί, a gown, dress.

γυτ, *3. m. gen.* γοτα, a voice.

## 1.

ιατάλλ, *1. m. gen.* -αίτ, obligation, constraint; εΐμ πέ

ιατάλλ αιμ, he compelled him.

ιαρann, *1. m. gen.* -ανν, iron.

ιαρμ-αιμ, *fut.* -φαο, *vn.* -αίτ, I beseech, I ask; this verb is followed by the prep. αι; cf. ριαρμυίγim.

ιαρματ, *3. f. gen.* -τα, an attempt.

ιαρταρ, *1. m.*, the western district.

ιαρ, *1. m. gen.* έίρ, a fish.

(αζ) ιαρταρ, fishing.

ιωμ, *prep.*, between.

ιμ, *2. m. gen.* -ε, butter.

ιμεάλλ, *1. m. gen.* ιμίλλ, an edge, a border.

ιμεαίτα, *gen.* of ιμίμτ, act of playing.

ιμεαρ, among (*gov. gen.*).

ιμμ-ιμ, *fut.* -εοταο, *vn.* ιμίμτ, I play.

ιμνίom, *3. m. gen.* -α, care, anxiety, concern.

ιμτεοταο, I shall go away. See ιμτίγ-ιμ.

ιμτίγ-ιμ, *fut.* ιμτεοταο, *vn.* ιμτεατ, I go away.

(αζ) ιμβεαρ, grazing.

ιμνεατ, *1. m. gen.* -νίλλ, and *2. f. gen.* ιμνίλλε, a machine, an apparatus.

ιμνεατ baince, a mowing machine.

ιμνεατ buaίτε, a threshing machine.

ιμνεom, *3. f. gen.* -ονα, *npl.* -ονατα, an anvil.

ιμνεορταο, } I shall tell.

ιμνρεοταο, }  
ιμν-ιμ, *fut.* ιμνεορταο, ιμνρεοταο, *vn.* ιμνρίντ (το), I tell.

ιολαρ, *1. m. gen.* -αίμ, an eagle.

ιολματ, *1. m.*, plurality; υίμμρ ιολματ, the plural number.

(αν) ιομαο, too much (*gov. gen.*).  
ιομáιν(τ), *3. f. gen.* -άνα, playing at hurley.

ιομταρ, *1. m. gen.* -αίμ, act of carrying.

ιομρμυίγ-ιμ, *fut.* -πόταο, *vn.* -παίλ or -πότ, I turn.

ιοναο, *1. m. gen.* -αίμ, a place; ι n-ιοναο, instead of.

ιοννρμυαρ, *gsf.* -αίμε, cool.

ιοννρμυίτ, *2. f. gen.* -ε, act of tumbling, rolling, wallowing.

ιονγανταρ, *gsf.* -αίγε, wonderful.

ιονγνα(τ), *4. m. or f.*, wonderment, astonishment; τά ιονγνα om, I am astonished.

ιοννρμυίγ-ιμ, *fut.* -τόταο, *vn.* -τάίλ or -τότ, I turn, I change.

ιονντα, *prep. pron.*, in them.

ιοτlann, *2. f. gen.* -αινε, a haggard; also ιοτla, *5 f. gen.* -ανν.

ίρεατ, *gsf.* ίρτε, low.

ίρτεατ, *adv.* (motion), in, inwards; ιρτεατ ι, into.

ίρτίγ, *adv.* (rest), in, inside.

ίρτ'οιτ'ε, *adv.*, at night, in the night.

ίτ-ιμ, *fut.* ίορταο, *vn.* ίτε, I eat.

ιυίλ or ιύλ, knowledge; κυίμμ ι n-ιυίλ το, I inform.

ιύλ, *1. m.*, July.

## L.

λά, *m. gen.* λαε, *dat.* λό, λά, *npl.*

λαετα, λαεταντα, a day; λά

ημέρη, a sunny day.

λάδα, *5. f. gen.* λαδαν, *npl.*

λαδαιν, a duck.

λαεταντα, days. See λά.

λας, *gsf.* λαίγε, weak.

λάιτιν, *gsf.* λάιτινε, strong.

λάιη, *5. f. gen.* λάιας, *npl.*

λάιας, a mare.

λάιτηεας, *adj. and adv.*, present, presently, immediately.

λάμη, *2. f. gen.* λάιμη, *npl.* λάμα, a hand.

lampα, *4. m. npl.* -παί, a lamp.

λάν, *adj.*, full.

λάμ. *1. m.*, middle, floor, ground;

ι λάμ, in the middle; αμ λάμ, on the ground (laid low).

λαπαδ, *vn.* of λαπα-αμ, I light, I burn; αμ λαπαδ, on fire, burning, glowing.

λαρταλλ νε, on the further side of, beyond.

λεαδαμ, *1. m. gen.* -αμ, a book.

λεαδαμλανν, *2. f. gen.* -αννε, a library.

lean-αμ, *ful.* -παο, *vn.* -αμαιντ, I follow; leanaμ νε, I stick to; lean οπτ (λεατ), continue.

leanb, *1. m. gen.* leinb, *npl.*

leanbái, a child.

λεαρ, *3. m. gen.* -α, benefit, improvement; ευζαρ κομαιηλε α λεαρ νο, I gave him a profitable advice; ζο ζευιμυδ δια αμ νο λεαρ τυ, may God direct you.

λεατ, *2. f. gen.* λειτε, a half, a side; leaτ is used for one of a pair—*e.g.*, leaτ-φύλ, one eye; bí pí αμ leaτ-φύλ, she was one-eyed; πέ λειτ, separately, apart; ι λειτ, aside, over; ζαδ ι λειτ, come aside, come here; ι leaτ-ταοιδ, aside to one side; α leaτ, half of it.

leaτ-αμ, *ful.* -παο, *vn.* -αδ, I spread, I widen; τά αν νομαρ

αμ leaτad, the door is open; νο leaτ α φύλε αμ, he opened his eyes in astonishment.

leaτan, *gsf.* λειτνε, broad, wide.

leaτanaς, *1. m. gen.* -αίς, a page (of a book).

leaτaμ, *1. m. gen.* -αμ, leather.

leaτ-κορόιν, half a crown. See κορόιν.

leaτ uαμ, *2. f. gen.* -uαμ, half an hour.

λέι, *prep. pron.*, with her.

λέιγεαμ, *vn.* of λέιζιμ.

λέιζ-αμ, *ful.* -φεαο, *vn.* λειζιγντ, leozaiγντ, I allow.

λέιζ-αμ, *ful.* -φεαδ, *vn.* -εαμ, εαδ, I read.

λέιμ-αμ, *ful.* -φεαο, *vn.* -νεαδ, I leap, I jump.

ζο λέιη, *adv.*, entirely.

λειη, *prep. pron.*, with him; also the form of the prep. λε before the article—*e.g.*, λειη αν; also, λειηεαμαμ, *gsf.* -μλα, lazy, slothful.

ζο λειτ, and a half. See leaτ.

ι λειτ, over, aside.

λειτέρο, *2. f. npl.* -οί, kind, sort; α λειτέρο, the "like of" him; α λειτέρο ριν νε μυδ, such a thing as that.

λειτιη. See ιτιη.

λεο, *prep. pron.*, with them.

ζο λεοη, plenty, abundance.

λιατμόρο, *2. f. npl.* -οί, a ball.

λίον τιζε, a household.

λιом, *prep. pron.*, with me.

λίον, *1. m. gen.* λίν, *npl.* λιοντα, a net.

λίον-αμ, *ful.* -παο, -αδ, I fill.

λιτιη, *2. f. gen.* λιτιη, *npl.*

λιηεαδ, a letter (*also* λειτιη).

λοδ, *3. m. gen.* λοδα, a lake;

λοδ λέν, the Lakes of Killarney.

лом, *adj. gsf.* луиη, bare.

лонουδ, *1. m. gen.* -уиδ, a black-bird.

лонг, *2. f. gen.* лунге, a ship.

lonnroun, 2. *f. gen.* -uine, London.  
 loipis, 1. *m. gen.* luipis, a track;  
 ari loipis, looking for, pursuing.  
 luać, 3. *m. gen.* luaća, price,  
 value, worth.  
 luaioe, 4. *f.*, lead; peann  
 luaioe, a "lead" pencil.  
 luan, 1. *m.*, Monday; oé luain,  
 on Monday.  
 lúb-aim, *fut.* -paó, *vn.* -aó, I  
 bend.  
 luśa, *compar.* of beaś, small,  
 few.  
 luśnapa, 4. *m.*, August.  
 lućmañ, *gsf.* -aiñe, active, quick,  
 agile.

## m.

má, ; causes aspiration.  
 mac, 1. *m. gen.* mic, a son.  
 macánta, *adj.*, honest, upright.  
 maopiaó, 1. *m. gen.* -aió, *npl.*  
 -aióe, a dog.  
 maśaó, 1. *m. gen.* -aió, mocking,  
 joking; aś maśaó pé or aś  
 oéanañ maśaio pé, making  
 fun of.  
 maioe, 4. *m.*, a stick.  
 maioe-páma, 4. *m.*, an oar.  
 maioean, 2. *f. gen.* -one, morn-  
 ing; ari maioin, in the morn-  
 ing.  
 máisirtir, 4. *m. gen.* máisirtir,  
*npl.* -ñí, a master.  
 mainirtir, 5. *f. gen.* -tpeać, a  
 monastery.  
 mañ-im, *fut.* -paó, *vn.* -eaćtain,  
 I live, I exist.  
 mañnéalać, 1. *m. gen.* -aiś, a  
 sailor.  
 mála, 4. *m. npl.* -laí, a bog.  
 mañ, as; aspirates; mañ a  
 (eclipsing) where (not inter-  
 rog.).  
 mañia, *gen. sing.* of muñi, a sea;  
*conj.*, unless.  
 mañcać, 1. *m. gen.* -aiś, a horse-  
 man, a rider.  
 mañcaisēać, 3. *f. gen.* -a, act of  
 riding.

mañśaó, 1. *m. gen.* -aió, *npl.*  
 -aióe, a market; ari an mañ-  
 śaó, at the market.  
 mañt, *compar.* feañt, good.  
 mañt, 1. *m. gen.* mañt, Tues-  
 day; oé mañt, on Tuesday.  
 mámta, 4. *m.*, March.  
 máćaiñ, *f. gen.* -añ, *npl.* máñt-  
 meća, a mother.  
 meaoñ, 1. *m. gen.* -oin, middle;  
 meaoñ-lae, midday; meaoñ-  
 on-oióe, midnight.  
 meaoñ-fośmañ, September  
 (the middle of the harvest).  
 meaiś, *m.*, a magpie.  
 meala, *gen.* of mil, honey.  
 méaouiś-im, *fut.* -oóćaó, *vn.*  
 ouśaó, I increase.  
 méapacán, 1. *m.*, a thimble;  
 feañ na méapacán, the  
 thimble-rigger.  
 meap, 3. *m. gen.* meapa, esteem;  
 tá meap aśam ari, I esteem.  
 meapa, *compar.* of oic, bad.  
 meap-aim, *fut.* -paó, *vn.* meap,  
 I think, I judge, I consider.  
 méro, *m.*, amount, quantity;  
 cé méro, how much? how  
 many? o'a méro, however  
 great.  
 meil-im, *fut.* -paó, *vn.* meilt;  
 I grind.  
 Meiteañ, 1. *m. gen.* -im,  
 June.  
 mí, *f. gen. id. and* miopa, *npl.*  
 miopa, mionna, a month;  
 mí is used as plural after  
 numerals; oćt mí, eight  
 months.  
 mil, 3. *f. gen.* meala, honey.  
 míle, 4. *m. npl.* mílte, a mile,  
 a thousand; míle is used  
 after numerals; naoi míle,  
 nine miles or 9,000.  
 mill-im, *fut.* -paó, *vn.* -eaó, I  
 destroy.  
 mílpeán, 1. *m. gen.* -áin, *npl.*  
 mílpeán, a sweet.  
 mín, 2. *f. gen.* -e, meal.  
 mín, *gsf.* mine, smooth, fine.



50 minic, often (50 is omitted when *ir* precedes).

mion-conn, 2. *f. gen.* -tuinne, *npl.* -tonna, a ripple.

milir, *gsf.* milre, sweet.

mirte = meapa + oe, the worse of it; ní mirte dom a máo, it is no harm for me to say, I may say.

mitio, high time; *ir* mitio dom, it is time for me.

mná, *gen. sing. and npl. of* bean, *f.*, a woman.

mo, *poss. adj.*, my.

mó, *compar. of* móir, big, great.

'mó = iomóda, many; *ir* 'mó uine, &c., 'tis many a person, &c. An'mó uine? how many persons?

moill, 2. *f. gen.* -e, delay; gan moill, without delay, immediately.

móin, 3. *f. gen.* móna, *npl.* móinte, a bog, turf.

móinféar, 1. *m. gen.* -éir, a meadow.

móir, *compar.* mó, big, large.

móirán, 1. *m.*, much, many, a great many (*gov. gen.*).

móiróálac, *gsf.* -aíge, haughty, proud.

móir-uiméall, round about.

muileann, 1. *m. gen.* -inn, *npl.* muilne, millte, a mill.

muilneoir, 3. *m. gen.* -oia, *npl.* -irí, a miller.

muinntear, 2. *f. gen.* -tíre, people.

muir, 3. *f. gen.* mair, a sea.

muiré! why!

muillac, 1. *m. gen.* -aíge, *npl.* -aíge, a summit.

muia (muna), unless, if not (*causes eclipsis*); muiair (= muia + ior, used with *past tense of reg. verbs*).

n.

na, the *gen. sing. fem. and the plural of* an, the.

ná, than, nor.

ná, *neg. rel. and conj.*, that not; it has no effect on consonants, but prefixes *h* to vowels. Outside of Munster:—

nač (*causes eclipsis*) is used. In the *past tense* both become náir.

nác; this word has the same meaning as ná or nač, it is used as a part of the verb *ir*; nác móir, almost.

náir, 4. *f.*, shame; tá náir aír, he is ashamed.

naoi, *num. adj.*, nine; *causes eclipsis*.

naoiúeanán, 1. *m. gen.* -áin, an infant.

naoim, 1. *m. gen.* naoim, a saint.

naoimta, *adj.*, holy, blessed.

náir, that . . . not, who . . . not, &c.; used only with *past tense*.

neao, *m. or f. gen.* nio or nioe, *npl.* nioeada, a nest.

neam-choitceanta, strange, uncommon, unusual.

neam-óiríeac, indirect.

ní, *neg. adv.*, not (*causes aspiration*).

nío, 4. *m. npl.* neite, a thing.

níoir, *neg. adv.*, = ní + ior, not, used only with *past tense*.

níoir = nío + ir, used with *compar. of adj.* See Ceacá 29.

noiblaig, *f. gen.* noiblaig, Christmas; mí na noiblaig, December.

nó, *conj.*, or.

nóimeac, 1. *m. gen.* -ir, *npl.* nóimic or nóimeadaí, a minute.

nuair, *adv.*, when; *causes aspiration*; is never used *interrogatively*. See Caicáin.

O.

ó, *prep. from*; *causes aspiration*; ó'n, from the; *plur.* ó'na. This

prep. is used with *τά* as the equivalent of the English verb "want;" *τά* an *capall* ó'n *bpeap* ran, that man wants the horse. For its compounds with the pers. pronouns, see § 216; before verbs, as, since.

*obair*, 2. *f. gen.*, *oibhe*, *npl.* *oibheaca*, work, employment.

*ocpar*, 1. *m. gen.* -*air*, hunger; *τά* *ocpar* *oim*, I am hungry.

*ó* *éap*, *adv.*, southwards.

*ó* *g*, *gsf.* *óige*, young.

*oibhe*, *gen. sing.* of *obair*, work.

*oiré*, 4. *f. npl.* *oiréanta*, a night; *ir*' *oiré*, at night.

*oiré*, 4. *m.*, a teacher.

*oiréán*, 1. *m. gen.* *áin*, an island.

*oiréao*, so many, as many (with *gen.*) (*asur*, as).

*ól*, 1. *m. vn.* of *ólaim*; *as* *ól*, drinking.

*ól-aim*, *ful.* -*ao*, *vn.* *ól*, I drink, I smoke; *bí* *ré* *as* *ól* *a* *piopa*, he was smoking his pipe.

*olacán*, 1. *m. gen.*, -*áin*, habit of drinking.

*olc*, *compar.*, *meap*, bad.

*oiaib*, *prep. pron.*, on you.

*oiainn*, *prep. pron.*, on us.

*óiríte*, 4. *f.*, an orange.

*oim*, *prep. pron.*, on me.

*óin*, 1. *m. gen.* *óin*, gold.

*oio*, 1. *m. gen.* *uio*, a sledge (-hammer).

*oit*, *prep. pron.*, on thee.

*oitea*, *prep. pron.*, on them.

*orcait*, *vn.* of *orclaim*; *as* *orcait*, opening.

*orcl-aim*, *ful.* -*éao*, *vn.* *orcait*; I open.

*ó* *foin*, since then.

*ot*, *ir* *ot* *liom*, I am sorry.

*ó* *tuair*, *adv.*, northwards.

p.

*páiréap*, 1. *m. gen.* -*éin*, paper.

*páirc*, 2. *f. gen.* -*ce*, *npl.* *páirc-eanna*, a (pasture) field.

*páirte*, 4. *m.*, a child.

*peann*, 1. *m. gen.* *pinn*, *npl.*

*peanna*, *pinn*, a pen.

*peapra*, 5. *f. gen.* -*ran*, *npl.*

-*rana*, a person.

*pinginn*, 2. *f. gen.* -*gne*, or -*e*,

*npl.* *pinginní*, -*e*, a penny.

*pioc-aim*, *ful.* -*ao*, *vn.* -*ao*, I

pick, I pluck.

*pléarc-aim*, *ful.* -*ao*, *vn.* -*ao*.

I burst (*air* *záiru*, out laughing).

*pluar*, 2. *f. gen.* -*e*, *npl.* -*eanna*,

a cave.

*plúr*, 1. *m. gen.* *plúr*, flour.

*pobal*, 1. *m. gen.* -*ail*, a con-

gregation, a church.

*póca*, 4. *m. npl.* -*caí*, a pocket.

*pól*, 1. *m. gen.* -*óil*, Paul.

*ppár*, 1. *m. gen.* *ppár*, brass.

*ppáca*, 4. *m. npl.* -*taí*, a potato.

*ppéacán*, 1. *m. gen.* -*éain*, a crow.

*puinn*, much (*gov. gen.*)—used generally in negative or interrogative sentences.

*punnann*, 2. *f. gen.* -*ainne*, *npl.*

-*anna*, a sheaf.

*púnt*, 1. *m. gen.* *púnt*, a pound.

R.

*ráo*, *vn.* of *raipum*, I say.

*raoapic*, 1. *m. gen.* -*apic*, sight, view, prospect.

*raíte*, 4. *f. npl. id.* and -*anna*,

a quarter, a season.

*rámaioeact*, act of rowing.

*rang*, 3. *m. gen.* *rang*, a rank, a class.

*raol*, 5. *f. gen.* *raolaic*, *npl.*

*raolaica*, sixpence.

*riéir*, *gsf.* *riéiré*, smooth, level, ready.

*riéiréac*, 1. *m. vn.* of *riéiré-éigim*.

*riéiréig-im*, *ful.* -*teocao*, *vn.*

-*teac*, I make smooth, I settle, I solve (a difficulty).

*rií*, *m. npl.* *riíte*, a king.

*ribín*, 4. *m. npl.* -*íní*, a ribbon.

μῖζιν, *gsf.* μῖζνε, tough, stiff, sullen, slow.

μῖοζάετ, 3. *f. gen.* -α, kingdom.

μῖοζαίαι, *gsf.* -ῖντα, kingly, royal.

ι μῖτ, during (*with gen.*).

μῖτ-ἰμ, *fut.* -ρεαθ, *vn.* μῖτ, I run.

μῖοιμ, μῖοιῖν, *prep.*, before.

μῖοιμῖρ, *prep. pron.*, before him; μῖοιμῖρ ῖν, μῖοιῖνε ῖν, before that, previously.

μῖοιμῖρ, *prep. pron.*, before her.

μῖοῖαιῖ, ,, ,, before you.

μῖοῖαιῖν, ,, ,, before us.

μῖοῖαιμ, ,, ,, before me.

μῖοῖαιτ, ,, ,, before thee.

μῖαδῖ, *gsf.* μῖαδῖε, dark-red, red-haired.

μῖο, 3. *m. gen.* μῖοα, *npl.* μῖοαί, a thing.

μῖζ, past tense of βεῖμ, I bear.

μῖζαδῖ ἐ, he was born.

## S.

ράβαιλ-ἰμ, *fut.* -ρεαθ, *vn.* -τ, I save.

ραc, 1. *m. gen.* ραιc, a sack.

ραζαῖτ, 1. *m. gen.* -αιτ, a priest.

ραζαρ, 1. and 3. *m. gen.* -αιρ, αρα, *pl.* -ανα, kind, sort.

ραιῖδῖρ, *gsf.* ραιῖδῖνε, rich.

ράιτε, 4. *f.*, the sea.

ραῖαν, 1. *m. gen.* -αιν, salt.

ραῖτ, *adv.* (*motion*) over there;

cuῖρ ραῖτ ἐ, put it over there.

ραῖμῖαδῖ, 1. *m. gen.* -αιῖ, summer;

λά ραῖμῖαδῖ, a summer day.

ραν, *demon. adj.*, that, those; an ρεαρ ραν, that man.

ραοζαῖ, 1. *m. gen.* -αι, the world, life.

ραοῖ, *gsf.* ραοῖνε, cheap, free.

ραοῖ, 1. *m. gen.* ραοῖρ, a craftsman, a tradesman; ραοῖ cloῖce, a mason.

ραῖρ, *conj.*, before; ραραῖρ=ραῖρ + ἰο; ραῖρ ἰ βῖρα, before long.

ράρτα, satisfied.

Σαταῖρ, 1. *m. gen.* -αιρ; Saturday: ὁ Σαταῖρ, on Saturday.

Σαταῖρ, 1. *m. gen.* -αιρ, a Saturday.

ρcαῖτ-ἰμ, *fut.* -ρεαθ, *vn.* -εαc, I shout, I laugh heartily.

ρcαῖτ, 1. *m. gen.* -αιτ, a (rain) cloud.

ρcανῖαδῖ, *m. vn.* of ρcανῖαῖζ-ἰμ, I terrify, I frighten.

ρcάτ, 3. *m. gen.* ρcάτα, a shadow.

ρcατα, 4. *m.*, a flock, a group.

ρcαταῖν, 1. *m. gen.* -αιν, a space of time.

ρcεαc, 2. *f. gen.* ρcεῖce, *npl.*

ρcεαcα, a whitethorn bush.

ρcεαῖ, 1. *m. gen.* ρcεῖτ, *npl.*

ρcεαῖτα, a story.

ρcεαῖτῖαδῖ, 3. *f. gen.* -α, story-telling.

ρcιατῖαν, 1. *m. gen.* -ῖαν, a wing.

ρcιατῖαν λεαταῖρ, a bat (animal).

ρcιοβῖλ, 1. *m.*, a barn.

ρcοῖτ, 2. *f. gen.* -e, *npl.* -eanna, a school.

ρcολῖρ, 4. *m. npl.* -ῖρ, a scholar.

ρcῖοῖδ-ἰμ, *fut.* -ραθ, *vn.* -αδῖ, I write.

ρcῖοῖζ-ἰμ, *fut.* -οῖcαθ, *vn.* -οῖζαδῖ, I examine.

ρcυαῖ-ἰμ, *fut.* -ραθ, *vn.* -αδῖ, I sweep.

ρέ, *pers. pron.*, he.

ρέ, *num. adj.*, six.

ρεαcαρ, *conj.*, beyond, compared with.

ρεαcτ, *num. adj.*, seven (*eclipses*).

ρεαcτῖαν, 2. *f. gen.* -e, a week.

ρεαν, *compar.* ῖνε, old (ρεαν is a prefix only).

ρέαν, 1. *m. gen.* ρέιν, prosperity.

ρεαν-αταῖρ, *m.*, a grandfather; for inflection, see αταῖρ.

ρεαν-ουῖνε, 4. *m. npl.* -ουῖνε, an old person.

ρεαρ-ἰμ, *fut.* -ραθ, *vn.* ρεαρῖν, I stand; τῖαν ἰμ ρεαρῖν, I am standing.

ρεαρῖν, 1. *m. vn.* of ρεαρῖμ.

ρέαρῖρ, 1. *m. gen.* -ῖρ, a season.

réio-im, *fut.* -féao, *vn.* -eao, I blow.

réipéal, 1. *m. gen.* -éil, a chapel.

reo, *demon. adj.*, this, these; *used after a slender vowel or consonant*; na ríi reo, these men.

reol, 1. *m. gen.* reoil, *npl.* reolta, a sail.

reomra, 4. *m.*, a room.

rí, *pers. pron.*, she.

ria, *compar. of raia*.

riap, *adv.*, backwards, westwards.

rilín, 4. *m. npl.* -íní, a cherry.

rin, *demon. adj.*, that, those; *used after a slender vowel or consonant*; na ríi rin, those men. *See ran.*

rín-im, *fut.* -féao, *vn.* -eao, I stretch.

rinn, *pers. pron.*, we, us.

riol, 1. *m. gen.* ril, *npl.* riolta, seed.

Sionnainn, 2. *f.* the Shannon (*also* Sionna, 5. *f. gen.* -ann).

riopa, 4. *m. npl.* -aí, a shop.

ríop, *adv.* (*motion*) down; as out ríop, going down; as teačt anuas, coming down.

riuðal, 1. *m. vn. of* riuðl-aim, walking; ar riuðal, in progress, going on.

riuðl-aim, *fut.* -óčao, *vn.* riuðal, I walk.

riuicme, 4. *m.*, sugar.

rláinte, 4. *f.*, health.

rlán, *adj.*, well, safe, sound.

rlat, 2. *f. gen.* rlaite, a rod; rlat iarcais, a fishing-rod.

rlíge, 4. *f. npl.* rlište, a way, a path; rlište-beača, a liveliness.

rlinn, 2. *f. gen.* -e, *npl.* -te, a slate.

rnám, 1. *m. vn. of* rnámam; act of swimming, a swim; cuim ré an báo ar rnám, he put the boat afloat, launched the boat.

rnámh-aim, *fut.* -fao, *vn.* rnám, I swim.

ro, *demon. adj.*, this, these; *used after broad vowel or consonant.* *See reo.*

roč, 1. *m. gen.* ruic, a sock, a snout, a ploughshare.

ročačt, 3. *f. gen.* -a, ease, comfort.

roip, *adv.*, eastward.

ar ron, for the sake of (*governs gen.*).

Spáinneac, 1. *m. gen.* -is, a Spaniard.

pparían, 1. *m.*, a purse.

rpeal, 2. *f. gen.* rpeite, *npl.* -a, ta, a scythe.

rpéir, 2. *f. gen.* -e, *npl.* rpéarta, the sky.

rpéir, 2. *f.*, interest in a thing.

rpíonán (rpiúnán), 1. *m. gen.* -án, a gooseberry.

rpóirt, 1. *m. gen.* rpóirt, fun, sport.

rpáio, 2. *f. gen.* -e, *npl.* rpáioeanna, a street, a village.

rpaič, 2. *f. gen.* -e, *npl.* -eanna, a layer, a swath of hay.

rpoir-im, *fut.* -féao, *vn.* -int, I reach.

rpíon, 2. *f. gen.* rpíoine, a nose.

rpuc, 3. *m. gen.* rpuča, *npl.* rpučanna, a stream.

rtábla, 4. *m.*, a stable.

rtao-aim, *fut.* -fao, *vn.* rtao, I stop; rtaoaim . . oe, I cease, I desist from.

rtao na traenač, 1. *m.*, the railway station.

rtat-aim, *fut.* -fao, *vn.* -ao, I pluck, I pull.

rtoca, 4. *m. npl.* -aí, a stocking.

rté!, 1. *m. gen.* rtóil, a stool.

rtúcán, 1. *m. gen.* -án, a shock ("stook") of corn.

ruaimnear, 1. *and* 3. *m.* -ir or -a, rest, repose.

ruaiač, *gsf.* -aiše, trivial, frivolous, poor-spirited.



ruap, *adv. (motion)* up, upwards;

as *vul* ruap, going up;

as *teac̃t* añor, coming up.

rúo, *demon. pron.*, yonder person; *ir* iao rúo na r̃as̃aĩr̃t, those yonder are the priests.

ruš-tal̃man, 3. *m. npl.* ruš-a, a strawberry.

ruíoe, *vn.* of ruíom, I sit down; táim im ruíoe, I am sitting, I am seated.

ruíoeac̃án, 1. *m. gen.* -áin, a seat, a desk.

ruío-im, *ful.* -peao, *vn.* ruíoe, I sit down.

ruít, 2. *f. gen. and npl.* ruíte, an eye.

ruít, 2. *f.*, hope; tá ruít as̃am, I hope.

ruim, 2. *f. gen.* -e, heed, attention.

ruípte, 4. *m. npl.* -cí, -teanna, a flail.

## τ.

tá, *am*, art, is, are. See § 318.

tá . . . as̃am, I have; tá

. . . uaim, I want; tá oim

. . . , I must, I am obliged

to; tá rúm . . . , I intend to.

táb̃aĩrne, 4. *m. npl.* -ní, a tavern, "public-house."

tab̃nam, *ful.* tab̃ar̃pão, *vn.*

tab̃aĩr̃t, *past* t̃ũgar, I give,

bring. See § 342.

taca, *um an* utaca ro, by this time.

tagaim, *ful.* tioc̃pão, *vn.* teac̃t,

*past* t̃áñgar, *v. adj.* tagaĩte,

I come. See § 342.

táil̃liũr̃t, 3. *m. gen.* -ú̃ra, *npl.* -rí, a tailor.

táinig ré, he came. See tagaim.

taip, *gsf.* -e, moist, damp.

taitẽneam̃, 1. *m. vn.* of taitẽnim, act of shining, act of pleasing, splendour; taitẽneam̃ na t̃ré̃ine, sunshine.

(*ful.* taitẽneoc̃ao, *vn.* taitẽneam̃, I shine; when followed by the *prep.* *le* it means I please; taitẽneann ré tiom, I like it.

tall, *adv. (rest)*, yonder.

táñas̃, } I came. See tagaim.

táñgar, }

táñgar̃pão, they came.

tamall, 1. *m. gen.* tamail̃l, a

short space of time or distance.

taob̃, 2. *f. gen.* taob̃ie, *npl.*

taob̃a, a side; i utaõb̃ (*gov.*

*gen.*), concerning; taob̃ t̃iãr̃

oe, behind; cao'na taob̃ (so,

ná), why? taob̃ i b̃fur̃, on

this side.

zo tapar̃o, quickly.

taip̃, 1. *m. gen.* taip̃, a bull.

taip̃ n-aĩr̃, back.

tapna, *ord. adj.*, second.

tap̃nac̃, 1. *m. vn.* of tap̃nam̃(z)im,

I draw, I pull; as̃ tap̃nac̃,

drawing.

tap̃t, 1. and 3. *m. gen.*, tap̃t,

tap̃ta, thirst; tá tap̃t oim̃,

I am thirsty.

tap̃paĩ(n)z-im, *ful.* -eoc̃ao, *vn.*

tap̃nac̃, I draw, I pull.

té, 4. *f. pl.* téanna, tea.

teac̃t, *vn.* of tagaim; as̃ teac̃t,

coming.

téaõán, 1. *m.*, a rope.

teagarc̃ C̃ríort̃aíoe, the Cate-

chism.

téanam̃, come on (thou); téan-

áis, come (plural).

teap̃, 1. 3. *m. gen.* teap̃, teap̃a.

heat.

teap̃, *adv. (rest in the)* south.

teap̃báim-im, *ful.* -peao, *vn.* -t,

I show.

téĩz-im, *ful.* r̃as̃ao, *vn.* *vul.*

*past* éuãõar̃, *dep. past* õeãgar̃,

éuãõar̃, I go. See § 342.

teipeann oim̃, I fail; teip̃ oim̃.

I failed.

teine, 4. *f. npl.* teinte, a fire.  
teinteán, 1. *m. gen.* -áin, a hearth.

téir, }  
téiruig, } 80.

tiar, in the west; tiar tear, in the south-west.

tiš, } *m. gen.* tiše, *npl.* tište,  
teac, } a house.

tinnceir, 3. *m. gen.* -céara, *npl.* -rí, a tinker.

timceall, around (*gov. gen.*), 'na timceall, around it.

tiomáin-im, *fut.* -feao, *vn.* -t, I drive.

tiom, *gsf.* tiume, tioma, dry.

toir, *adv.*, in the east; toir tuair, in the north-east;

toir tear, in the south-east. toir, below.

tobac, *m. indecl.*, tobacco.

tobar, 1. *m. gen.* -air, a well.

tógaim, *fut.* -fao, *vn.* -aint, áilt, I lift, I raise.

tošá, 4 *f.*, a choice, a selection; tošá an eolair, the best of knowledge (or information).

toirc, owing to, because; toirc šan an t-airgeao 'do beit áca, owing to their not having the money.

tonn, 2. *f. gen.*, tuinne, *npl.* tonna, a wave.

toirt, *m.*, silence; tá ré 'na toirt, he is silent; bí ro toirt, be silent.

tráig, 3. *f. gen.* -áša, a strand.

tráit 'r šo (ré máó 'r šo), because.

trátnóna, 4. *m.*, evening; um trátnóna (ra trátnóna) in the evening; trátnóna inoiu, this evening; trátnóna inóé, last evening.

treabaim, *fut.* -fao, *vn.* -ao, I plough.

trearna, across (*gov. gen.*).

trí, *num. adj.*, three.

as truaill ar, to (*motion*).

trímaó, *ord. adj.*, third.

triúr, *pers. num.*, three persons; triúr fear, three men; triúr de rna fearaib, three of the men

triom, *gsf.* triume, heavy.

truaš, 2. *f. gen.* -aiše, pity.

trucail 2. and 5. *f. gen.* -e or -eac, *npl.* -í, a cart.

tuair, *adv.*, in the north.

tuat, 2. *f. gen.* -ait, the country (as opposed to the city); cuairt fé n tuat, a visit to the country.

tuar, *adv.*, above.

tugaim, *fut.* tabairfao, *vn.*

tabairt, I give, bring; tugaim fé nteara, I notice.

tuig, 4. *f.*, thatch, straw.

tuigim, *fut.* -fao, *vn.* tuiršint, I understand.

tuilleao, 1. *m.*, an increase, an additional quantity; tuilleao aráin, more bread; tuilleao ašur, more than; á tuilleao, any more.

tuillim, *fut.* -fao, *vn.* -eam, I earn, I deserve.

tuirlis(n)šim, *fut.* -eošo, *vn.* tuirlac or tuirling, I alight, I descend.

túirne, 4. *m.*, a spinning wheel.

tuirre, 4. *f.*, weariness; tá tuirre oim, I am weary.

tuirreac, *gsf.* -riše, weary, depressed.

túirce, sooner; ní túirce, no sooner; 'á túirce, the sooner.

tuirtim, *fut.* -fao, *vn.* tuirtim, I fall; tuirt amac, happened.

tupar: 'o'n tupar ro, on this occasion, this time.

## u.

uaigneac, *gsf.* -niše, lonesome, lonely.

uain, 2. *f. gen.* -e, time, leisure, opportunity; níl uain ašam ar é 'óeanam, I have not time to do it

uairi, 2. *f.*, time, hour; nuairi  
(= an uairi), when; uairi an  
éilais, an hour; ar uairibh or  
uairianta, sometimes.  
uairiú, 3. *m. gen.* -óir, a  
watch.  
uairne, *adj.*, green.  
ualac, 1. *m. gen.* -aig, *npl.* -aige,  
a load.  
uan, 1. *m. gen.* uain, a lamb.  
uairte, *gsf. and npl.* uairte, noble.  
uacht, 1. *m.*, a few, a small  
number; an uairi uacht, the  
singular number.  
u, 2. *f. and m. gen.* uibe, *pl.*  
uibe, uibeacha, an egg.  
uall, 1. *m. gen.* -ail, *npl.*  
uila, an apple.

ú, demon. *adj.*, yon, yonder;  
an fear ú, yon man.  
uite, every, all; an uite fear,  
every man; an uimhan uite,  
the whole world.  
uimh, 2. *f. gen.* -e, *npl.* -eada,  
a number.  
uirce, 4. *m.*, water.  
ulla, *gsf.* -aime, ready.  
ullmairim, *fut.* -móca, *vn.*  
-múca, I prepare.  
uimairim, *fut.* -lóca, *vn.*  
-luca, I bow.  
ump, *prep. pron.*, about them.  
úr, *gsf.* úr, fresh.  
uirla, 1. *m. gen.* -áir, a floor.  
úráir, 2. *f. gen.* -ra, use; úráir  
do baint ar, to make use of  
(a thing).

## ENGLISH-IRISH VOCABULARY.

The *genitive singular* of each noun is given immediately after it, the plural is given when irregular.

The *stems and verbal nouns* of verbs are given when they present any irregularity.

### A.

able, *a.* (See can.)  
about, i uairibh (= concerning,  
with *gen.*); timcheall le  
(= nearly).  
above, or cionn (with *gen.*).  
according to, do réir (with *gen.*).  
across, tearnna (with *gen.*);  
tar (= over).  
admire, use meap (Ceacht 20).  
advice, *n.* comairle, *f.*  
afraid. (See Ceacht 11.)  
after, i n-áir (of place), tar  
áir (of time) (with *gen.*).  
again, arís.  
against, i scoinne, i scoinnibh  
(with *gen.*).  
ago, ó roim.  
alive, beo.

all, go léir.  
alms, *n.* veirce, -e, *f.*  
along with, i n-éirfeacht le.  
although, ar a fion go (*ech.*).  
always, i gcoinnribh.  
am, v. táim. (See Grammar,  
§ 318.)  
America, *n.* Aimeirice, Aimeiri-  
ioca.  
among, i meap (with *gen.*).  
and, agus, is.  
anger, fearg, fearge, *f.*  
angry. (See Ceacht 11.)  
anvil, inneoin -ona, *pl.* -onaí, *f.*  
any, a. don (*asp.*).  
anyone, éinne.  
anxiety, imhíon, -a, *m.*  
anxious. (See Ceacht 11.)

appearance (proud of. *See* Ceacht 21, No. 5.)

apple, uðall, -aill, *pl.* uðla, *m.* are. (*See am.*)

arise, éirísim, eirísz, *vn.* éiríze.

arrive, rrioirim, rrioir, *vn.* rrioirint; rrioiám, rrioió, *vn.* rrioióint.

Art, airt, airt.

as, mar, ó, toirc go (=because);  
asur mé as uul (=as I was  
going); as big as, com mói le  
com mói asur (with verbs).

ass, aral, -ail, *m.*

ashamed. (*See* Ceacht 11.)

aside, i leactaioib.

ask, riarruigim, riarruiz, *vn.* riarruize (a question); iarriam, iarri, *vn.* iarriao (a request).

asleep. (*See* Ceacht 9.)

at, as; at school = ar scoil;  
at last = fé veineao.

attention, aine, *f.*

away. (*See* go away.)

awake. (*See* Ceacht 9.)

## B.

back, *n.*, uom, uomas, *pl.* uomanna, *m.*; ar muin an capail (=on the horse's back); *adv.* tar n-air.

bad, olc, *gsf.*, uilce, *compar.* me-ara; oioch- (prefix only, *asp.*).

bag, málá, *m.*

ball, liaipóio, -e, *pl.* -í, *f.*

bank, poirt, -uir, *m.* (river);  
bann, -ainn, *m.* (money).

bare, lom, *gsf.* luime.

barley, eoína, eoínan, *f.*

barn, rcioból, -óil, *m.*

base, *n.* bun, buin, *m.*

basket, cipeán, -áin, *m.*

battle, cač, -a, *m.*

bay, bász, báza, *f.*

be. (*See am.*)

beach, tpiáiz, -áza, *f.*

bear, v. iomčaim, iomčai *vn.* iomčai; beirim. (*See* Grammar, § 342.)

beautiful, áluinn, *gsf.* and *npl.* áilne.

become, -tá fé 'na voctúir  
anoir (or veineao voctúir  
ve (=he has become a doctor);  
tá fé as uul i n-olcar (=it  
is becoming worse).

bed, leaba, leabaó, *pl.* leabta  
or leabtača, *f.* (nom. often  
leabao)

bee, beac, beice, *f.*

before, ioim, ioim (aspiring,  
with nouns); rari a (eclipsing,  
with verbs). ní feaca fé iaim  
ioimr rin é (=he never saw  
it before).

beggarmen, bacac, áiz, *m.*

begin, comaim (ari); tornuizim,  
tornuiz, *vn.* tornuao (ari).

Belfast, beal feirre.

bell, cloz, cluiz, *m.*

belong. (*See* Ceacht 24.)

bend, lúbam.

beside, i n-aice, le h-air (with  
*gen.*).

best, fearr; one's best (endea-  
vour), víceall, *l. m.*; best  
(of knowledge, &c.), toza.

better, fearr; getting better,  
as uul i breabar.

between, ioir.

beyond, lartall ve, taob talt  
ve.

big, mói, *gsf.* móine, *compar.* mó.  
bigger, mó.

bind, ceanglam, ceangal, *vn.*  
ceangal; bind to = ceang-  
lam ve.

bird, éan, éin, *m.*

black, uub, *gsf.* uuib.

blackbird, lonuub, lonuib.

blacksmith, zađa, zađann or  
zađa, *pl.* zaibne.

blue, zoim, *gsf.* zuime.

board, clár, áir, *m.*

boat, báó, báio, *m.*

boatman, bavóir, óia, *pl.* -óirí.

boil, *v. intrans.*, riučaim.

bold, vána.

book, leabar, leabair, *pl.*

leabia or leabair, *m.*

boot, bpióg, -óige, *f.*



born (*use auton. of* *beirim*).  
 both, *adj.*, *an* *uá*; both of us,  
*rinn* *aríon*; *conj.* *ioiri* (*asp.*).  
 bottom, *bun*, *bun*, *m.*  
 boy, *buaicill*, *-alla*, *pl. -ailli*,  
*m.*; *garrún*, *-úin*, *m.* (= little  
 boy).  
 bow, *v.* *uimluigim*, *uimluig*, *vn.*  
*uimluigad*.  
 box, *boicea*, *m.*  
 brass, *priár*, *-áir*, *m.*  
 bread, *aríán*, *-áin*, *m.*  
 break, *buirim*.  
 breakfast, *bheiceféarta*, *m.*  
 breeze, *saot*, *saointe*, *f.*; *leó*-  
*itne*, *f.*  
 Brian Boru, *Brian bóruína*  
*(Brián, gen. Briáin)*.  
 bridge, *uhoicead*, *-éio*, *m.*  
 bring, *tugaim*. (*See Grammar*,  
 § 342.)  
 broad, *leathan*, *gsf. leithe*  
*(leathaine)*.  
 brother, *dearbriádaí*, *dearb*-  
*riádaí*, *pl. dearbriáiteacha*.  
 build, *tógaim*, *tóg*, *vn. tógáil*,  
*or tógaint*.  
 burst, *intrans. pléarcam*;  
*trans. méabaim*.  
 bush, *tor*, *tuir*, *m.*  
 but, *ac*, *ac*.  
 butter, *im*, *ime*, *m.*  
 buy, *ceannuigim*, *ceannuig*, *vn.*  
*ceannaic*.  
 by, *coir* (*with gen. = near*); *le*  
*(= by means of, with)*; *by*  
*day*, *ve ló*.  
 C.

call, *glaoðaim*, *glaoir*, *vn.*  
*glaoðac* (*ar*).  
 can, *féadaim*, *féad*; *ir féioir*  
*uom* (*liom*).  
 cap, *caipín*, *m.*  
 car, *carra*, *cairra*, *m.*; *trucail*  
*-e* (*or -eac*), *pl. -í*, *f.*  
 carpenter, *riuinéir*, *-éara*, *pl.*  
*-éirí*, *m.*  
 carry, *iomcraim*, *iomcrair*, *vn.*  
*iomcraí*; *beirim*. (*See Gram-*  
*mar*, § 342.)

cart, *trucail*, *-e*, (*or -eac*), *pl.*  
*-í*, *f.*  
 catch, *beirim ar*. (*See Grammar*,  
 § 342.)  
 cattle, (= cows, *q.v.*), *rtoc*,  
*rtuic*, *m.*  
 cave, *pluair*, *-e*, *pl. -eanna*, *f.*  
 cease, *rtadaim* (*ve*), *rtad*, *vn.*  
*rtad*.  
 chair, *caitair*, *-eac*, *pl. -eaca*, *f.*  
 chalk, *caile*, *-e*, *f.*  
 change, *atruigad*, *-uigte*, *m.*  
 chapel, *réipéal*, *-éil*, *m.*  
 charge; in charge of, *i mbun*  
*(followed by gen.)*.  
 charming, *álúinn* *gsf. and pl.*  
*áitne*; *bheas*, *gsf. and pl.*  
*bheasca*.  
 cheese, *caire*, *m.*  
 cherry, *pílin*, *m.*  
 chest, *coirra*, *-nn*, *pl. -anna*, *f.*  
*(= box)*.  
 child, *páirt*, *m.*; *leanb*, *leimb*,  
*pl. leanbaí*.  
 city, *caitair*, *caitrac*, *pl. cat*-  
*racá*, *f.*  
 class, *rang*, *-a*, *m.*  
 cliff, (*p*)*aill*, *-e*, *f.*  
 clock, *clog*, *cluis*, *m.*  
 close, *v. uúndaim*.  
 cloth, *éavac*, *-aig*, *m.*  
 cloud, *rcamall*, *-aill*, *m.*  
 coat, *caróg*, *-óige*, *f.*  
 cold, *n. fuac*, *-a*, *m.*; *a.*  
*fuair*, *gsf. fuairte*.  
 colour, *vac*, *-a*, *m.*, *pl. -anna*.  
 come, *tagaim*. (*See Grammar*,  
 § 342.)  
 compared with, *reacair*.  
 compassion, *truas*, *truaise*, *f.*  
 cool, *ionnfuar*, *gsf. -uairte*.  
 Cork, *Coircaig*, *-e*.  
 corn, *arídar*, *-air*, *m.*  
 corner, *cúinne*, *m.*  
 country, *tír*, *-e*, *pl. tíorta*, *f.*;  
*tuat*, *tuaitte*, *f. (as opposed*  
*to town)*.  
 course; in the course of, *i m*;  
 of course, *níó náic iong*-  
*naó*.

cottage, βοτάν, áin, *m.*; βοτ-  
 áinin, *m.*  
 cow, βό. (*See Grammar*, § 132.)  
 crop, *n.* βαρμα, *m.*  
 cross, *a.* canncapac, *gsf.* aige.  
 crossing (= going across).  
 crow, *a.* πριέacán, -áin, *m.*  
 cry, *v.* goilim, goil, *vn.* gol.  
 cut, *v.* georpaím; bainim, bain,  
*vn.* baint (= reap); short cut,  
*n.* coingari, -áin, *m.*

## D.

damp, ταιρ, *gsf.* -e.  
 Daniel, Domnall, -áill.  
 dark, *a.* dorcha.  
 day, lá. (*See Grammar*, § 132.)  
 dead, marb, *gsf.* marbhe.  
 depart, iméigim, iméig, *vn.*  
 iméaét.  
 desk, boip (rcpíobta), buip,  
*m.*; ruiéacán, -áin, *m.*  
 (school-desk).  
 die, geirim báp. (*See Gram-*  
*mar*, § 342.)  
 difference, veipmigeaét, -a, *f.*  
 dig, rómapaim, rómap, *vn.*  
 rómap; bainim, bain, *vn.* baint  
 (potatoes, &c.).  
 Dingle, Daingean uí Chúire; an  
 Daingean, -in, *m.*  
 dinner, óinnéar, -éir, *m.*  
 direction; from every direction,  
 ar gac (uile) áir.  
 district, ceannrari, áir, *m.*;  
 western district, iarrari, -áir,  
*m.*  
 do, veirim. (*See Grammar*, §  
 342.)  
 doctor, doctúir, -úra, *pl.* -úirí,  
*m.*  
 door, doir, -áir, *m.*  
 dog, gaóar, -áir, *m.* (= fox-  
 hound); maópa, *m.* (= sheep-  
 dog).  
 down, *adv.* (*See Cesáct* 40.)  
 Doyle, Ó Dubháill.  
 draw, tarrair(á)im, tarrair(á)in,  
*vn.* tarraic.  
 dress, suna, *m.*

drink, *n.* veot, vige, *pl.* veotá,  
*f.*; *v.* ólaím, ól, *vn.* ól.  
 drive, *v. trans.* tiomáinim, tiom-  
 áin, *vn.* tiomáint; *v. intrans.*  
 téigim (§ 342) ar marcaige-  
 aét.  
 Dublin, baile áta Cliaé.  
 duok, láca, -n, *pl.* -áin, *f.*  
 during, ar fearó, i scaiteam,  
 i iúé (with gen.).

## E.

each, *a.* gac, gac don (*asp.*);  
 an uile (*asp.*); *pr.* gac éinne.  
 ear, cluar, -áir, *f.*  
 early, go moé (morning); go  
 luac.  
 earn, tuillim, tuill, *vn.* tuill-  
 eam.  
 east. (*See Cesáct* 40.)  
 Easter, Cáirc, Cárcá, *f.*  
 eat, itim, (*See Grammar*, §  
 342); caitim, caic, *vn.* caic-  
 eam.  
 egg, uó, uibe, *pl.* uibe, *f. and m.*  
 eight, oét (*ecf.*)  
 eighteen, oét . . . véas.  
 eleven, don . . . véas.  
 end, veiréaró, -ió, *m.*; ceann.  
 cinn, *m.*  
 England, Sapaná, Sapan (*a*  
*plural noun*).  
 English, Sapanac, -áig.  
 enjoy. (*See Cesáct* 36.)  
 enter (= come in, go in).  
 esteem, *n.* meap. (*See Cesáct*  
 20.)  
 evening, tráctóna, *m.*  
 ever, i gcomnuiré (= *always*);  
 iuam, éoróce (= *at any time*.  
*Former for past, latter for*  
*future*).  
 every, gac; gac don (*asp.*);  
 an uile (*asp.*).  
 examine, rcpíuúigim, rcpíu-  
 uúig, *vn.* rcpíuúigáó.  
 excellent, ráir-máir, ána-máir,  
 éar barr.  
 expect. (*See Cesáct* 38.)

## F.

fail, *teipeann* *ar*, *teip*, *vn.* *teip*.  
(See *Ceact* 37.)

fall, *v.* *tuirim*, *tuir*, *vn.* *tuirim*.

farm, *n.* *feirm*, -*e.* *f.*

farmer, *feirmeoir*, *óma*, *pl.* *óirí*,  
*m.*

fast, *a.* *taparó*, *gsf.* -*e.*

father, *áthair*, *áthar*, *pl.* *aithe-*  
*ácsa*, *m.*

field, *soirt*, *suirt*, *m.* (= *tillage*  
*field*); *páirc*, -*e.* *f.* (*pasture*).

fifteen, *cúis* . . . *deás*.

fifth, *cúigeaó*.

fifty, *deic* *ir* *dá* *ficte*.

fill, *v.* *líonaim*.

find, *v.* *feibim*. (See *Grammar*,  
§ 342.)

fine, *bheas*, *gsf. npl.* *bheasáca*  
(*beautiful*, &c.); *min* (*not*  
*coarse*).

finish, *chíochnuigim*, *chíochnuig*,  
*vn.* *chíochnuigaó*.

fire, *teine*, *teine*, *pl.* *teinte*, *f.*

first, *adj.* *céad*, *adv.* *ar* *tuáir*.

fish, *n.* *iarc*, *éirc*, *m.*; *vn.* *iarcac*,  
*as* *loirg* *iarc*.

fisherman, *iarcair*, *m.*

fishing, *vn.* *as* *iarcac*, *as* *loirg*  
*iarc*.

fishing-boat, *báo iarcas*.

fishing-rod, *rlat iarcas* (*rlat*,  
*rlaite*, *f.*).

five, *cúis*.

flag, *bhac*, *bhair*, *m.*; *bhacac*,  
*ais*, *m.*

floating, *ar* *fnám*.

floor, *uirlár*, *áir*, *m.*

flour, *plúr*, *áir*, *m.*

flower, *blac*, *blaca*, *pl.* *blaca*,  
*blacanna*, *m.*

flowing, *as* *rué*.

fly, *n.* *cuil*, -*e.* *f.*; *v.* *eirim*,  
*eiril*, *vn.* *eirit*.

foliage, *duilleabair*, -*air*, *m.*

follow, *leanaim*, *lean*, *vn.* *lean-*  
*aimaint*.

fond. (See *Ceact* 20.)

food, *biaó*, *bíó*, *m.*

foot, *cor*, *coire* *f.* (*of* *man*, &c.);

*trois*, -*e.* *pl.* *oisíte* (= 12  
inches); at the foot of, *as* *bun*.  
for, *ro*; *i* *gcóir* (= *for the use*  
*of*, &c.); *cun* (= *for the pur-*  
*pose of*); *tuil* *a* *o'iarrairó*  
*with gen.* (= *to go for*, *to go to*  
*fetch*); *ar* *ron* (= *for the sake*  
*of*); *ar* *reasó* (= *during*); *le*  
*mí* (= *for the past month*);  
*ar* *púnt* (= *for a pound*);  
*mar* *mbeaó* (= *only for*).

forge, *cearúca*, -*n.* *pl.* -*anna*, *f.*

form, *v.* *cúnam*.

fortnight, *coicéadair*, -*e.* *pl.*  
*eaça*, *f.*

four, *a* *ceatair* (*alone*), *ceitpe*  
(*with nouns*), four times (*in*  
*multiplication*), *pé* *ceatair*.

fourpence, *tuirtín*, -*ín*, *m.*

fourteen, *ceitpe* . . . *deás* (*with*  
*nouns*), *a* *ceatair* *deás* (*alone*).

friend, *cair*, *cair*, *pl.* *cairí*.

frighten. (See *Ceact* 11.)

from, *ó*.

front, in front of, *or* *comair*, *ar*  
*as* *air* (*with gen.*).

full, *lán*, *lán* (*of*, *ve*).

## G.

get, *feibim*. (See *Grammar*, §  
342.)

girl, *cairlín*, *m.*; *gearrcaile*, *m.*  
(= *little girl*).

give, *tuigim*. (See *Grammar*, §  
342.)

glad. (See *Ceact* 11.)

go, *teigim* (see *Grammar*, § 342.);  
*go* *away*, *iméigim*, *iméig*, *vn.*

*iméac*; *going on*, *ar* *riubal*.

God, *Dia*, *Dé*.

gone, *iméigite*.

good, *maic*, *gsf.* -*e.*, *compar.*  
*feair*; *deas* - (*prefix only*,  
*asp.*).

grandfather, *fean-áthair*, -*áthar*,  
*pl.* -*aitheácsa*.

great, *móir*, *gsf.* *móir*, *compar.*  
*mó*.

grey, *glar*, *gsf.* *glair*; *liac*,  
*gsf.* *léite* (= *grey-haired*).

grind, *meilim*, *meil*, *vn.* *meilt*.

grow, fáraim, fáir, *vn.* fáir.

H.

hair, ghuas, -aige, *f.*

half, leat, leite, *pl.* -anna, *f.*;  
and a half, go leit.

hammer, *n.* carúir, *m.*; *v.*  
bualim, buail, *vn.* bualao

hand, lám, láime, *f.*

hanging, ar crioctao.

happen, tuiteann amac; what  
happened you? Cao u'imeis  
oirt?

happy, fona.

harbour, cuan, cuain, *m.*, *pl.*  
cuanta.

harness, *v.* gléaraim.

hat, hata, *m.*

haul, tarraim(n)sim, tarraim(n)is,  
*vn.* tarraic

have. (See Ceacht 6.)

he, ré, é. (See Grammar, § 209,  
p. 52.)

head, *n.* ceann, cinn, *m.*

hear, cloirim. (See Grammar,  
§ 342.)

hearth, teallac, aig, *m.*;  
teinteán, -áin, *m.*

heavy, trom, *gsf.* truime.

height, doirve, *f.*

help, *n.* congnam, congnata,  
*m.*; cabair, -iac, *f.*; cannot  
help, see Ceacht, 11.

her, í.

here, annso; come here, tar i  
leit.

high, áir, *gsf.* áirve, *compar.*  
doirve.

hill, cnoc, cnuic, *m.*

him, é.

his, a (*asp.*).

hoist, *v.* áiruisim, áiruis, *vn.*  
áiruisao.

home, at home, ag baile; home-  
wards, abailte.

honey, míl, meala, *f.*

hook, corrán, -áin, *m.* (= *reaping-hook*).

horse, capall, -aill, *m.*

horseback, on, ar muin écapall.

hour, uair an éluig (uair, -e, *f.*).

hot, te, *gsf.* teo.

house, -tig, tige, *pl.* tigite, *m.*

household, líon tige, *gen.* lín, *m.*

how, conur.

however, áin, ámtac; however  
good, &c., o'á feadar, Ceacht  
39.

how many, an mór (alone), an  
'mó, cé méir (with nouns).

Hugh, doó, doóda.

hundred, céad.

hunger, ochar, -air, *m.*

hungry. (See Ceacht 11.)

hurley, camán, -áin, *m.* (*instru-*  
*ment*); báire, *m.*, iomáin,  
ána, *f.* (game).

hurling, ag iomáint; ag bualao  
báire.

hurry, *n.*, veadao, -air, *m.* (See  
Ceacht 11.)

I.

if, o'á, má. (See Ceacht 19.)

ill, bheoite (= unwell).

imitate, veimim airtur ar.

immediately, láiteac.

in, *prep.* i (*eccl.*); *adv.*, irteac.

inclined. (See Ceacht 39.)

indeed, go veimim.

indisposed, bheoite (= unwell).

injurious, for (ir) oic vom, ní  
mair vom. (See Ceacht 32.)

interest, *n.* ipéir. (See Ceacht  
20.)

into, *prep.*, irteac i. (*eccl.*).

Ireland, éire, éireann, *f.*

iron, iarann, ainm, *m.*

is. (See am.)

island, oileán, -áin, *m.*

it, é, *m.*; í, *f.*

its, a (*asp.*) *m.*; a, *f.*

J.

James, Séamar, -air.

John, Seán, Seagán, -áin.

just. (See Ceacht 38.)

K.

Kelly, Ó Ceallaid.



kindle, *avouġim, avouġ, m. avouġaġ.*  
 king, *ri, rigoġ, pl. riġte, m.*  
 kitchen, *cirtin, -é(áč), pl. -eača, f.*  
 knook, *buaġim, buaġ, m. buaġaġ (ap).*  
 know (See *Ceačt 20.*)

## L

lad, *buačail, -alla, pl. ailli, m.*  
 lady, *bean uapat. (See Grammar, § 132.)*  
 lake, *loč, -a, m.*  
 lamb, *uan, uam, m.*  
 lamp, *lampa, m.*  
 land, *talain, -lman or -aim, m. and f.*  
 landlord, *tiġeapina talman, m.*  
 large, *móti, gsf. móti, compar. mó.*  
 last night, *apéri; last year, anuiri; last Sunday, an Domnac (ve Domnais), po čuaro (ġaib) čapainn.*  
 late, *véreanac, gsf. -aiġe.*  
 lately, *le véreanaiġe.*  
 laugh, *veimim ġáiri. (See Grammar, § 342.)*  
 laughing, *aġ ġáiri, aġ maġaġ (at, pé).*  
 lead, *v. (= bring, q.v.); n. luári, f.; lead pencil, peann luári.*  
 leaf, *uilleog, -oige, pl. -oga, f.; billeog, -oige, pl. -oga, f.*  
 leap-year, *bliadain ġiriġ (bliadain, bliadna, pl. bliadna, bliadanta, f.).*  
 learn, *poġluimim, poġluim, v. poġluim.*  
 leather, *leačari, -ari, m.*  
 leathern, *(= of leather).*  
 leave, *v. páġaim, páġ, m. páġail, páġaint; n. ceao, -a, m.*  
 leg, *cop, coipe, pl. cop, f.*  
 less, *niof luġa.*  
 lesson, *ceačt, -a, pl. -a, anna, m.*  
 lest, *pai a (ecl.).*

letter, *leitiri, -tpe or -tpeac, pl. leitpe or leitpeaca, f.; leitiri (same decl.).*  
 library, *leabarlann, -ainne, f.*  
 lie, *v. luiġim, luiġ, m. luiġe (action); táim i m' luiġe (state. See Ceačt 9.)*  
 lie, *n. bpeas, -éiġe, f.; éiteac, -tiġ, m.*  
 left, *a, clé.*  
 let, *v. leiġim, leiġ, m. leiġint. (See footnote, Ceačt 22.)*  
 lift, *v. tóġaim, tóġ, m. tóġail, tóġaint.*  
 light, *n. polar, -air, m.; v. avuġim, avuġ, avuġaġ (fire); lapaim (candle, lamp, &c.); veapġaim (pipe); a. éaothom, gsf. -uime.*  
 like, *a, ap nói (gen.), veallmačac le; v. (See Ceačt 32.)*  
 Limefick, *luimneac, -niġ or niġe, m. and f.*  
 little, *beaġ, gsf. biġe; beaġán (fol. by gen.).*  
 live, *maiim, mai, m. maimeacaint (= exist); táim i m' čomnuire (= dwell. See Ceačt 9.)*  
 load, *uačac, -aiġ, pl. aiġe, m.*  
 loaf, *n., bpiče apain; bológ, óiġe, f.*  
 lock, *n. ġlar, ġlar, m.; v. cuim an ġlar ap (door); cuim pé ġlar (= look up).*  
 lonely, *uaigneac, gsf. -niġe.*  
 long, *pača, compar. pui, ria.*  
 look, *péacaim, péac, m. péacaint (at, ap).*  
 low, *a. ípeat, gsf. and npl. ípte.*  
 lower, *v. čaprai(n)ġim anuap; ípliġim, ípliġ, m. ípluġaġ.*

## M

machine, *inneall, -nill, m.*  
 magnificent, *ana-bpeas, gsf. and npl. -eaġta.*  
 magpie, *meaiġ, m.*  
 majority, *an čuro ir mó; čom móti, m.*

make, *veinim*. (See Grammar, § 342.)

man, *fean*, *fir*, *m*.

many, *mórán* (*with gen.*).

March, *márta*, *m*.

mare, *lár*, *láma*, *pl. láma*, *f*.

Mary, *máire*, *f*.

mason, *raoir*, *raoir*, *m*; *raoir cloíde*.

Mass, *airneann*, *-inn*, *m*.

mast, *ciann*, *-ainn*, *m*.

master, *máistir*, *gen. id. pl. -í*, *m*.

matter. (See Ceacht 11.)

May, *bealtaine*, *f*.

may, *ní mírte*. (See Ceacht 38.)

me, *mé*, *me*.

meal, *min*, *-e*, *f*.

meat, *peoil*, *-ola*, *f*.

meet, *buaileann* . . . *liom*. (See Ceacht 33.)

meeting, *cruinniúgá*, *-nígá*, *m*.

midday, *meádon lae*, *m*.

middle, *lár*, *lár*, *m*.

mile, *míle ríge*, *pl. mílte*, *m*.

milk, *bainne*, *m*.

mill, *muileann*, *-linn*, *pl. -lne*, *-lce*, *m*.

millar, *muilneoir*, *óma*, *pl. oirí*, *m*.

mine, *pron.* (See Ceacht 24.)

minute, *nóimeat*, *gen. -it*, *pl. nóimeataí*, *m*.

mistake, *dearmad*, *-aid* or *-a*, *m*; *loct*, *-a*, *m*.

Monday, *luan*, *-ain*, *m*. (See Ceacht 35.)

money, *airgead*, *-gí*, *m*.

month, *mí*, *míora* or *mí*, *pl. míonna* or *míora*, *f*.

moor, *v. ceanglaím*, *ceangail*, *vn. ceangal* (to, *ve*).

more than, *a. tuillea*, *agur*, *níor mó* (*gen.*) *ná*.

morning, *maireán*, *mairne*; *maoin*, *mairine*, *pl. mairneá*, *f*.

moss, *connta*, *ai*, *m*.

most, *indef. pron.* *an cuí* *is* *mó* (of, *ve*) *forinóir* (*with gen.*).

mother, *mátaí*, *mátaí*, *pl. máitheada*.

mountain, *rlia*, *rléibe*, *pl. rléibte*, *m*; *cnoc*, *cnuic*, *m*.

mowing-machine, *inneal bainte* (*inneal*, *-níl*, *m*).

mouth, *béal*, *béil*, *m*.

much, *indef. pron.* *mórán*; too much, *an ioma*, *an iomaice*, (*with gen.*).

must, *caitím*, *cait*, *vn. caiteam*. (See Ceacht 38.)

## N.

narrow, *caol*, *gsf. caoile*,

near, *i n-áice*, *le h-áir* (*with gen.*).

nearly, *timceall le*, *geall le*; *ná* *móir*.

neither, *conj.* (See Ceacht 6.)

nest, *nead*, *ní* or *níde*, *pl. nídeá*, *m. and f*.

net, *líon*, *lín*, *pl. líonta*, *m*.

never, *muin* (*past*) *coróce*, *go* *seo* (*future*), *with negative*.

new, *nua*, *gsf. nuairde*; *nua*.

next, *a. an céad* . . . *éile*; next week, *an treachtmain* *reo* *éigainn*.

night, *oirde*, *pl. oirdeanta*, *f*.

nightfall, *tuirim na horóce* *f*.

nine, *naoi* (*ech.*).

no (see Ceacht 6); *indef. adj.* *don* (*asp.*), *with negative*.

nor, *ná*. (See Ceacht 6.)

north. (See Ceacht 40.)

northwards. (See Ceacht 40.)

not, *ní*; *níor* (*asp.*).

nothing, *don mu*, *pioc*, *with negative*.

notice, *v. tugaim* (§ 342) *fé* *nóeara*.

now, *anoir*, *fe látaí*.

## O.

oar, *maire* *pláma*, *m*.

oats, *coirice*, *m*.

O'Brien, *ó bhuaí*.

o'clock, *a élog*.

of, *use gen.*; (*part of*), *ve*; full of, *lán* *ve*.

off, *prep.* *ve*, *adv.* *éun riubail*.  
 often, *so minic* (*so omitted after ip*).  
 old, *pean-* (*prefix only*), *doirta*, *chionna*.  
 oldest, *ip ríne*, *ip doirta*.  
 O'Kelly, *Ó Ceallaiḡ*.  
 O'Leary, *Ó Laoḡaire*.  
 on, *ar* (*asp.*); on before the days of the week, *vé*; put on, *cuiḡim oim* (*umam*).  
 one, *adj.* *don . . . amáin*, . . . *amáin*; one day, *lá*; *pron.* *ceann*.  
 only, *amáin*; only for, *mar a mbeaḡ*; only that, *mar a mbeaḡ so*.  
 open, *v.* *oiclaím*, *oicail*, *vn.* *oicailt*; *a.* *ar oicailt*, *ar leaḡaḡ*.  
 opposite, *or coimair*, *ar aḡaḡo* (*with gen.*).  
 or, *nó*.  
 orange, *óráirte*, *f*.  
 order, in order to, *éun*; in order that, *éun so* (*see Ceact 37*), I put in order, *cuiḡim i gcóir*.  
 O'Shea, *Ó Séaḡḡa*.  
 ought, *ip cóir do*. (*See Ceact 32.*)  
 our, *ár* (*eccl.*).  
 out, *amaḡ* (*motion*), *amuic* (*rest*); out of, *amaḡ ar*.  
 over, *prep.* *or cionn*; *adv.* *anonn*, &c. (*See Ceact 40.*)  
 owe. (*See Ceact 17.*)  
 own. (*See Ceact 24.*)  
 owner of the ass, *peair an apail*.

## P.

page, *m.* *leaḡanaḡ*, *aḡḡ*, *m*.  
 paper, *páiréar*, *éir*, *m*.  
 parish, *paróirte*, *m.* and *f*.  
 pass, *v.* *téigim*, *taḡaim tar* (*see Grammar, § 342*); *n.* *mám*, *máime*, *f*.  
 pasture-field, *páiric*, *é*, *pl.* *páiriceanna*, *f*.  
 path, *carán*, *áin*, *m*.  
 Patrick, *pátraḡaḡ*, *gen. id*.

Paul, *póil*, *póil*.  
 pay, *óiolaim*, *óiol*, *vn.* *óiol* (*for, ar*).  
 pen, *peann*, *pinn*, *pl.* *pinn*, *peanna*, *m*.  
 penny, *pinginn*, *pingne*, *f*.  
 people, *daoine*; *muinntear*, *-tíre*, *f*.  
 perhaps, *b'éirir* (*so*).  
 picture, *vealb*, *veilbe*, *f*.  
 pin, *biopán*, *-áin*, *m*.  
 pipe, *píopa*, *m.* and *f*.  
 place, *áit*, *áite*, *pl.* *áite*, *áite* = *anna*, *f*.  
 play, *v.* *imrim*, *imri*, *vn.* *imrit*, *gen.* *imearḡa*; play-ground, *raḡḡe an imearḡa*.  
 plough, *v.* *treabaím*; *n.* *céaḡa*, *m*.  
 plunge, *léimim*.  
 pocket, *póca*, *m*.  
 poor, *boḡt*, *gsf.* *boicḡe*; *vealb*, *gsf.* *vealbá*.  
 pot, *coicán*, *-áin*, *m*.  
 potato, *priáta*, *m*.  
 pound, *púnt*, *púint*, *m*.  
 precisely, *so oiréaḡ*, *so cḡuinn*.  
 prefer. (*See Ceact, 32.*)  
 prepare, *ullmúigim*, *ullmúig*, *vn.* *ullmúḡaḡ*.  
 present, *n.* *bhonnḡanaḡ*, *-air*, *m.*; *a.* *láiréaḡ*; at present, *anoir*.  
 price, *riáca* (*pl.*), *luaḡ*, *-a*, *m*.  
 priest, *raḡair*, *-airt*, *m*.  
 probably, *ip dóca so*; *do réir veallḡaim*.  
 problem, *ceirḡ*, *-e*, *pl.* *-eanna*, *f*.  
 promise, *v.* *ḡeallaim*, *ḡeall*, *vn.* *ḡeallaimaint*; *n.* *ḡeallaimaint*, *-te*, or *-inna*, *f*.  
 prospect, *riáḡair*, *-airc*, *m*.  
 proud, *mórtálaḡ*, *gsf.* *-aḡe* (*of, ar*).  
 pull, *tarḡair(n)ḡim*, *tarḡair(n)ḡ*, *vn.* *tarḡac*; *raḡaím* = pluck.  
 purse, *rpapán*, *-áin*, *m*.  
 purpose, for what purpose. (*See Ceact 37.*)  
 put, *cuiḡim*, *cuiḡ*, *vn.* *cuiḡ*, *cuiḡ*.

## Q

quarter, ceathranna, -n, *pl.* -na, *f.*  
 quay, calaó, -aíó, *m.*  
 queer, gneannmhar, *gsf.* -aíne,  
 aít, *gsf.* -e.  
 question, ceist, -e, *pl.* -eanna.  
 quickly, go tapaíó.  
 quiet, rocaí, *gsf. and npl.* rocha;  
 ruin, *gsf.* -e.  
 quite, go maíó.

## R

railway, bótar íarainn (bótar,  
 -aí, *pl.* bóíte, *m.*).  
 railway station, rtao na tmaen-  
 ac, *m.* (rtao, rtaio, *pl.* -anna,  
*m.*).  
 rain, báirtac, -tíge, *f.*;  
 reartainn, -inne or anna, *f.*  
 raise, tógaim, tóg, *m.* tógáil,  
 tógaint.  
 rather. (See Ceact 32.)  
 reach, rroirim, rroir, *vn.*  
 rroirint; bainim amac.  
 read, léigim, léig, *vn.* léigean.  
 ready, ullam, *gsf.* -aíne.  
 reap, bainim, bain, *vn.* baint.  
 rear, tógaim, tóg, *vn.* tógáil,  
 tógaint.  
 recognise, aítneigim (o'aítin),  
*vn.* aítint.  
 receive, glacaim, geibim. (See  
 Grammar, § 342.)  
 red, veaig, *gsf.* veirge; ruaó,  
*gsf.* ruaíó (= dark red, red-  
 haired).  
 Reeks. (See Ceact 40.)  
 remain, fanaim, fan, *vn.* fan-  
 aíaint.  
 remember, cuimnigim, cuimnig,  
*vn.* cuimneam; i' cuimín liom.  
 resume, cpmoim aí . . . aír.  
 return, fillim; tagaim tar  
 n-aí (§ 342).  
 revolve, capaim.  
 rich, raióibí, *gsf.* raióibíne.  
 right, ceart; cóir, *gsf. and npl.*  
 córa; you are right, tá an  
 ceart agat.

ringing; the bell is ringing, tá  
 an cloig ag bualaó.  
 ripe, aibíó, *gsf.* -e.  
 ripple, mion-tonn, tuinne, *f.*  
 rise, éirigim, éirig, *vn.* éirige.  
 river, abá, abann, *pl.* aibíne, *f.*  
 road, bótar, -aí, *npl.* bóíte, *m.*  
 rock, carraig, -e, *f.*  
 rod, rlat, rlaite, *f.*  
 room, reomra, *m.*  
 rope, teaoán, -áin, *m.*  
 round, timceall (with *gen.*).  
 rowing, ag mámaidóeact.  
 run, rritim, rit, *vn.* rit, *gen.*  
 reata.

## S

sack, rac, raic, *m.*  
 safely, rlan.  
 sail, reol, reoil, *pl.* reolta, *m.*  
 sailor, mairnélaó, -aig, *m.*  
 salt, ralan, -ainn, *m.*  
 salting, ag cur ralan aí, ag  
 cur . . . aí ralan.  
 salute, beannuigim, beannuig,  
*vn.* beannugaó (oo).  
 same, céana.  
 satisfied, pára.  
 Saturday, Saáaín; on Saturday,  
 oe Saáaín.  
 say, veirim. (See Grammar  
 § 342.)  
 school, rcoil, -e, *pl.* -eanna, *f.*  
 school-master, máigirtir rcoile  
 (máigirtir, *gen. id. pl.* -í, *m.*).  
 Scotland, alba, alban, *f.*  
 soythe, rpeal, rpeile, *f.*  
 sea, rairrige, *f.*  
 seaside, at the, coir na rairrige,  
 ag an fáile.  
 seat, n. ruióeacán, áin, *m.*  
 see, éim. (See Grammar § 342.)  
 seem, use ba oóig leat go.  
 sell, oíolaim, oíol, *vn.* oíol.  
 send, cuirim, reolaim (to, éun).  
 set, cuirim, cuir, *vn.* cur, cuir.  
 seven, react (ech).  
 seventeen, react . . . véas.  
 sow, ruaíaim (o'ruaig), *vn.*  
 ruaigáil.



shade, *rcát, -a, m.*  
 she, *rí, í.*  
 sheaf, *punnann, -ainne, f.*  
 sheep, *caora, caoraic, pl. caoirie, caoiriú.*  
 shilling, *rcilling, -e, f.*  
 shining, *caiteanaím, -nim, m.*  
 ship, *long, luinge, f.*  
 shoe, *briós, brióige, f.*  
 shop, *riopa, m.; shop-keepers, luét riopaí.*  
 shoot, *lámaicim, lámuiúim, lámuiú, vn. lámác; caitim upcar le.*  
 short, *gearra, gearra, gsf. and npl. gearra.*  
 show, *tearbáimim, tearbáin, vn. tearbáint.*  
 shut, *v. dúnaim.*  
 side, *taob, taobhe, f.*  
 silent. (*See Ceact 9.*)  
 since, *ó (asp.); ó fóin.*  
 sit, *ruíom, ruíó, vn. ruíóe (action); táim im' ruíóe (state. See Ceact 9).*  
 six, *pé.*  
 sixpence, *maol, -ac, pl. -aca, f.*  
 sixty, *trí ficíó.*  
 sky, *rpéar (rpéir), rpéire, pl. rpéarta, f.*  
 slate, *rlinn, -e, pl. rlinnte, f.*  
 small, *beag, gsf. bige.*  
 smaller, *níó luá.*  
 smith, *gaba, gen. id. or -nn, pl. gaine, m.*  
 smoke, *v. ólaím, ól, vn. ól.*  
 so, *mar rin; ar an gcuma ran.*  
 soldier, *raigóirí, -úir, pl. -úirí.*  
 solve, *meitúimim, vn. -teaic.*  
 some, *roinnt; some of, cuir ve; some of them, cuir aca.*  
 soon, *gan moill.*  
 sooner, *níó túirce; no sooner, ní túirce.*  
 sorry. (*See Ceact 11.*)  
 south. (*See Ceact 40.*)  
 southerly. (*See Ceact 40.*)  
 southward. (*See Ceact 40.*)  
 sow, *cuirim ríol (cuirim, cuir, vn. cuir, cuir).*

speak, *labraím, labair, vn. labairt.*  
 spend, *caitim, caic, vn. caiteam.*  
 spite; in spite of, *i n-ainneoin, i n-ainneoin (with gen.)*  
 spring, *n. earraic, -aig (season), tobair, -air, m. (of water), m.; v. léimim.*  
 stand, *v. fearaím, fearaím, vn. fearaím (action); táim im' fearaím (state. See Ceact 9).*  
 station, *rtao na traenaic, m.*  
 stay, *fanaim, fan, vn. fanaimaint.*  
 steep, *géar, gsf. géire.*  
 stick, *marve, m.; bata, m.*  
 still, *adv., fóir.*  
 stir, *corruimim, corruim, vn. corruim.*  
 stocking, *rtoca, m.*  
 stone, *cloic, cloice, f.*  
 stool, *rtól, -óil, m.*  
 stop, *rtaoaim (ve) rtao, vn. rtao (= cease); fanaim, fan, vn. fanaimaint (= remain).*  
 story, *rcéal, rcéil, pl. rcéalta, m.*  
 straight, *óineic, gsf. -mice.*  
 strand, *tráig, -áig, f.*  
 strange, *éasraimail, gsf. -míla; gearraimail, gsf. -aire.*  
 straw, *tuig, f.*  
 stream, *riuic, rioic, m.; riuicán, -áin, m.*  
 street, *rráio, -e, f. pl. rraioanna, f.*  
 stretch, *rinim.*  
 strike, *buaílim, buail, vn. bualaó.*  
 strolling, *ag balcaericaic.*  
 strong, *láirim, gsf. láirne.*  
 succeed, *éirígeann le.*  
 such a, *a leicéir rin ve.*  
 suddenly, *go h-obann, ve geir.*  
 suit, *n. culaic, -e, f.*  
 summer, *raimraó, -aio, m.*  
 summit, *mullaic, -aig, m., pl. -aige*  
 sun, *rrian, rreine, f.*

Sunday, *Doimnac*; on Sunday, *vé Doimnais*.

sunny, *ḡméne* (*gen of ḡman*).

sunshine = shining of the sun.

suppose, *ir vóis liom*; *ceapaim*.

surprised, I am, *tá iongnadó orm*; I am surprised that, *ir iongnadó liom* (*ḡo or verbal noun phrase*).

sweep, *pcuabaim*.

sweets, *milpeáin* (*pl. m.*).

swim, *pnámáim*, *pnám*, *vn. pnám*.

## T.

table *boiro*, *buiro*, *m.*

Tadhg, *ṭadṡ*, *ṭadṡ*, *m.*

tall, *áiro*, *gsf. áiroe*, *compar. doiroe*.

tailor, *táilliúir*, *úra*, *pl. -úirí*.

take, *ḡlacaim*; *tóḡaim*, *tóḡ*, *vn. tóḡáilt*, *tóḡaint*.

talking, *as cainnt*.

tea, *té*, *m.*

teach, *múinim*, *múin*, *vn. múineadó*.

tell, *innrim*, *innir*, *vn. innrint*, *fut. inneorao*, *innreoáao*.

ten, *deic* (*eccl.*).

terrified, *pcannhuigṡte*. (*Also see Ceacṡt 11.*)

than, *ná* (*with nouns, &c.*); *ná mar* (*with verbs*).

that, *demons. adj.*, *an . . . ran*, *rin*; *rel. a*, *ḡo*; *neg. ná*. (*See Ceacṡt 34*); *conj. ḡo* (*eccl.*); *ḡur*, *neg. náir* (*before past tense*).

the, *an*, *gsf. and npl. na*; the, *adv.* (*See Ceacṡt 39.*)

their, *a* (*eccl.*).

them, *iao*.

themselves, *riao péin*, *iao péin*.

then, *annran*; *an uair rin*.

there, *ann*, *annran*.

these, *a. na . . . ro*, *reo*.

they, *riao*, *iao*. (*See Grammar, § 209, p. 52.*)

thing, *muo*, *-a*, *pl. -ái*, *m.*; *níó*, *gen. id. neite*, *m.*

think, *ir vóis liom*; *ceapaim*, *meapaim*, *meap*, *vn. meap*;

think of, *cuirinnḡim ar*.

thirteen, *trí . . . deas*.

thirsty. (*See Ceacṡt 11.*)

this, *adj.*, *an . . . ro*, *reo*.

Thomas, *Tomár*, *-áir*.

those, *na . . . ran*, *rin*.

thought, *n. maṡtnám*, *-aim*, *m.*,

*rimaoineám*, *-nim* or *nre*, *m.*

thousand, *míle*, *pl. mílte*, *míle*, *m.*

three, *trí*.

through, *trío*, *trí*; through the (*pl.*), *trí rna*, *trío na*.

throw, *caitím*, *cait*, *vn. caiteám* (*at, le*).

thus, *mar reo*, *ar an ḡcuma ro*.

thy, *eo* (*asp.*).

tie, *ceanglaim*, *ceangail*, *vn. ceangal* (*to, ve*).

till, *prep. ḡo utí* (*nom.*); *adv. ḡo utí ḡo*.

time, *am*, *-a*, *pl. -annta*, *m.*; *aimpir*, *-e*, *f.*; this time, *eo'n tuar ro*; the second time, *an tapna h-uair*; three times, *trí h-uair*, *pé trí*. (*See Ceacṡt 34*); it is time for me . . . *ir miṡeo dom*.

tired, *tuirpeac* (*Also see Ceacṡt 11.*)

to, *eo* (*asp.*), *ḡo utí* (*with nom.*), *éun* (*with gen.*); before names of countries and most towns, *ḡo*.

tobacco, *tobac*, *indecl. m.*

to-day, *adv. inoiu*; *n. an lá inoiu*.

together, *i n-éinpeacṡ*.

Tom, *Tomár*, *-áir*.

to-morrow, *adv. amáirpeac*, *i mbárac*.

too, *mó-* (*prefix, = excessively*); *leir*, *mar an ḡcéaoṡa* (*= also*).

tooth, *fiacail*, *-e*, *pl. fiacla*, *f.*

top, *baip*, *baipir*, *m.*

towards, *éun* (*with gen.*), *pe déin* (*with gen.*).

town, baile, *pl.* bailte, *m.*;  
baile móir.

train, traen, -ac, *pl.* -ada, *f.*

Tralee, Traíle lí.

tree, crann, crainn, *m.*

Tuesday, Mairt; on Tuesday, óe  
Mairt.

turf, móin, móna, *f.*

turn, ionntuigim, ionntuig. *vn.*  
ionntóó; iompuiigim, iom-  
puig, *vn.* iompóó, iompáil.

twelve, óá . . . óeas (*with  
nouns*), a . . . óeas (*alone*).

twenty, fiche, *gen.* ficheao, *dat.*  
fichio, *pl.* fichio, *f.*

two, a óó (*alone*); óá. (*See Ceacht*  
15.)

## U.

unable (*use ní féadaim, ní  
féioim* óom).

uncommon, neam-éoirceanta.

under, fé.

unless, mair (ecl.).

up, i n-áiríe; ruar, aníor. (*See*  
Ceacht 40.)

us, rinn.

use, veinim úráio ve, bainim  
úráio ar; úráioim, uráio,  
*vn.* úráio.

## V.

valley, gleann, -a, *pl.* gleannta,  
*m.*

very, an-, ana- (*prefix, asp.*).

view, raóaim, -aim, *m.*

visit, *n.* cuairt, -airt, *pl.* -airt-  
eanna, *f.*; on a visit, ar  
cuairt.

## W.

wait, fanaim, fan, *vn.* fanaimint  
(for, le); waiting for, as feit-  
eáin le, as fanaimint le.

walk, siublaím, siubail, *vn.*  
siubál.

wall, palla, *m.*, balla, *m.*

want. (*See Ceacht 7.*)

warm, te, *gsf.* teo.

was. (*See am.*)

watch, *n.* uaireadóir, -óir, *pl.*  
-óirí, *m.*; *v.* fairim, fair,  
*vn.* fairte ar; watching, as  
féadaint ar, as fairte ar.

water, uisce, *m.*

Waterford, portláirge.

wave, tonn, tuinne, *f.*

way, rliige, *pl.* rliighe, *f.*  
(= path); cuma, *f.* (= man-  
ner).

we, rinn.

wear, caitim, caít, *vn.* caíteáin.  
(*Also see Ceacht 21.*)

weak, lag, *gsf.* laige.

weather, aimreas, -ie, *f.*

week, reachtáin, -e, *f.*

well, *n.* tobair, -air, *m.*; *adv.*  
go maít.

west.

westerly. } (*See Ceacht 40.*)

wet, *a.* fliuc, *gsf.* flice.

what, *interrog. pron.*, cao; *in-  
terrog. adj.* cao é an . . . ?  
*rel.* a (ecl., = all that); an muo  
a (*asp.*, = the thing which).

wheat, cruinneacht, -a, *f.*

when, *interrog.* catáin a; *other-  
wise*, nair a (*asp.*).

where, *interrog.* cá (ecl.); *other-  
wise* mar a (ecl.).

whether, an (ecl.).

which, *interrog. adj.* cioca an;  
which of? cioca oo? *rel.* a,  
go. (*See Ceacht 34.*)

while, *n.* tamall, -aill, *m.*; *adv.*  
an fáio a (*asp.*); worth my  
while. (*See Ceacht 32.*)

whilst = while, *adv.*

white, bán, *gsf.* báine.

who, *interrog. pron.* cé; *rel.* a,  
go. (*See Ceacht 34.*)

whose. (*See Ceacht 34.*)

why? cao 'na taob go? ao  
cuige go?

wind, gaot, gaote, *f.*

window, fuinneog, -eige, *f.*

wine, pion, -a, *m.*

winnow, cáitim, cáit, *vn.* cátaó

wise, ciállmar, *gsf.* -aire; eag-  
nairé.

with, *te*; in company with,  
*í n-éinpeáct te*.  
 wither, *peoróaim, peoró, vn.*  
*peoró*.  
 withered, *peorócte*.  
 woman, *bean*. (*See Grammar,*  
*§ 132.*)  
 wood, *coill, e, pl, coillte, f.*  
 (= forest); *áomao, -aio, m.*  
 (= timber).  
 wooden, = of wood.  
 work, *n. obair, oibre, pl. oib-*  
*neáca*.  
 working, *as obair; — at, as*  
*gabáil ro*.  
 world, *raoḡal, -ail, m.; uóman,*  
*ain, m.*  
 worse, *níor meara*.  
 worth, *v. (see Ceáct 32); n.*  
*(see Ceáct 17)*.  
 wrap, *v. fillim*.  
 write, *scríobaim, scríob, vn.*  
*scríobáó*.

## Y.

yard, *rlat, rlate, f. (= three*  
*feet)*.  
 year, *bliadóim, -ona, pl. óanta,*  
*f.; this year, í mbliadóna;*  
*last year anuimíó (adverbs)*.  
 yellow, *buióe*.  
 yes. (*See Ceáct 8.*)  
 yesterday, *adv. inóé; n. an lá*  
*inóé*.  
 yet, *fór*.  
 yon, *an . . . áo*.  
 yonder, *tall*.  
 you, *tú, tu (sing. = thou), ríó*  
*(pl. = ye)*.  
 your, *vo (asp. = thy), buim (pl.*  
*ecl.)*.  
 young, *óḡ, gsf. óḡe*.  
 yourself, *tú féim*.  
 yourselves. *ríó féim*.







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